THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 141. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

It is not All it Should Be.

Catastrophe at Leavenworth.

San Francisco Ruffianism.

Destruction by Earthquakes.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE BEETHOVEN JUBILEE.

The Opening Performance—The Programme—A Qualified Success—The Opening Symphony a Failure.

From the N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning we take the following:—

We must frankly confess at the outset that the first concert of the festival week last night, if it was not all that one might have desired, exceeded our expectations, and held out fair promises for the remaining days. We dare say there were 1500 or perhaps 2000 singers in their places; we accept without any difficulty the announcement that 350 musicians played in the orchestra. The audience at the beginning of the concert looked emaciated. A dense fringe of the economical surrounded the body of the hall, but the reserved places were not half filled. After the first piece, however, everybody was allowed to go everywhere, and the seats immediately filled up.

The merit of the opening performance ought not to be gauged by the strictest rules of art. The New York jubilee, to be sure, has laid itself open to severe criticism than could properly be given to the great festival in Boston, first by its extravagant, not to say bombastic pretensions, and next by the fact that its dimensions are such as to bring it fairly within the range of a close critical judgment. When ten thousand men and women sing together in a room capable of holding 50,000, we know that the finer artistic effects must necessarily be lost, and we are well satisfied if the 10,000 only keep in tune and in time. The laws of acoustics and other inevitable physical conditions forbid us to expect anything more.

The programme last night, as it finally stood after numerous changes, was as follows.—

PART I.

1. Symphony No. 5 in C minor..........Beethoven
Full orchestra, directed by Carl Bergmann.
2. Aria and chorus, "Inflammatus"..........Rossini
Madame Parepa-Rosa, full chorus and orchestra, directed by Max Maretzek.
3. Madrigal. "Since First I Saw Your Face"...Thos. Ford
New Jersey Harmonic Society, directed by W. F. Sherwin.
4. "Thanks be to God" (*Elijah*)..........Mendelssohn
Full chorus and orchestra, directed by Dr. Jas. Pech.
5. Overture, "Stradella"..........Flotow
Gilmore's band, directed by P. S. Gilmore.

PART II.

1. "The Star-Spangled Banner"
Madame Parepa-Rosa, full chorus, orchestra, organ, artillery, etc., directed by P. S. Gilmore.
2. Overture, "Oberon"..........Weber.
Directed by Carl Rosa.
3. Part song, Voice of Spring"..........Mendelssohn.
New Jersey Harmonic Society, directed by W. F. Sherwin.
4. "Hallelujah" (Messiah)..........Handel
Full chorus and orchestra, directed by Dr. James Pech.

The first of these pieces was undeniably a failure. Mr. Bergmann probably never conducted a symphony before with such an utterly pitiful result. We lay no blame upon him, for he is certainly the finest symphony leader in the country, but his 350 men evidently lacked in rehearsals, and the contrast between their performance and the rendering of the same work by Mr. Bergmann's 100 players at a recent Philharmonic concert was decidedly painful. There was some noble music, however, in the second piece, where Madame Parepa-Rosa gave the "Inflammatus" solo with magnificently telling effect, though the chorus hardly warmed to its work, and for its numbers was not very telling. The chorus from *Elijah* is a very hard one for such a large body of singers to render, and went only pretty well; it was stronger than the "Inflammatus," but rather blurred and ragged. The madrigal and the part song by the New Jersey Harmonic Society were both bad, decidedly bad. The execution was very crude, and the conception of the madrigal entirely at fault. The three perfectly satisfactory and inspiriting pieces of the evening were "The Star Spangled Banner," the overture to "Oberon," and the overture to "Stradella."

The chorus was magnificent, the artillery, despite an inconvenient echo, had a fine effect, and far above the din of all rang Parepa's voice with a power and sweetness that stirred the audience more than anything else in the course of the evening. People jumped from their seats, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, went as crazy, in fact, as the jubilee crowd in Boston, and of course demanded it all over again, and got it too. Mr. Gilmore conducted the piece with his usual electrical energy and received a good share of the applause. He had already introduced himself to New York with the overture to *Stradella*, performed by his own band of fifty pieces, entirely reeds and brass, and had been greeted with most emphatic and (for New York) unusual honors. He has the best military band we ever heard, and the overture was exquisite. Mr. Carl Rosa also had a welcoming round of applause when he came forward to conduct the *Oberon* overture. This is a composition of so much delicacy that we were fully prepared for a failure in that large hall and with that large orchestra, but it was rendered to perfection. That and the *Stradella* were the instrumental successes of the evening.

The famous aria from *Samson*, "Let the Bright Seraphim," was to have been given by Madame Parepa-Rosa, with the cornet obligato by Mr. Arbuckle, of Boston, but it was omitted, and the concert closed with the "Hallelujah" chorus, in the midst of which at least half of the audience took the opportunity to go out. It was excellently done, however—far better than any of the other choruses—and those who went away without hearing it made a great mistake.

Ludwig Van Beethoven—His Life and Genius.

Were any person of average intelligence and culture asked to mention the leading lights in the musical firmament, the names of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven would spontaneously occur to his mind and rise to his lips. These composers stand forth pre-eminently as the representatives of the highest types of the musical mind.

In the more intricate phases of musical composition, Beethoven is perhaps the greatest of all. Instrumental music was his special work. Vocal music was with him but a reproduction by the voice of strains which might have been more appropriately rendered by the mechanical processes of instrumentation. He has left but one complete opera—his magnificent *Fidelio*, but his symphonies are numerous.

Beethoven was born on the 17th of December, 1770, at Bonn, where his statue may to-day be seen. He came from a musical family, and almost from infancy received the best musical instruction. In his fifteenth year he was appointed by the Elector Max Franz, brother to the Emperor Joseph II, organist to the Electoral chapel; but a few years later he went on a visit to Vienna, and was so charmed with the musical attractions of the Austrian capital that he took up his abode there at the earliest opportunity. In the lovely suburban villages he passed his summers, and it was during his wanderings amid the leafy shades of the garden of Schonbrunn that many of his finest ideas occurred to him. In 1800 he makes the first mention of the deafness which subsequently gave him so much trouble. He was very sensitive on this point, and, indeed, was almost driven to suicide by his too keen appreciation of his defeat. It was after this deafness became chronic, however, that some of his noblest compositions—notably his *Fidelio* and *Ruins of Athens*—were composed. Domestic troubles and litigation gave him great trouble, and for several years diverted his mind from art. A nephew of dissolute character, who had been left in his charge by a dying brother, caused him much anxiety and pecuniary outlay. In 1826, after a visit to a country estate near Vienna, he was taken sick with a cold, resulting from exposure, which led to an attack of dropsy, proving fatal on the 26th of March, 1827.

Beethoven left to the world a legacy of nine symphonies, eleven overtures, thirty-two pianoforte sonatas, one opera, two masses, a great variety of songs, and a quantity of music for stringed instruments. His life was an unhappy one, but it was not, as many have supposed, passed in poverty. His reputation is greater than his popularity; everybody acknowledges his ability, but his music is often beyond the average listener.

In this country Beethoven is a magnificent tradition; with his genius the American people do not have a close affinity. The passion and force of the Italian masters are more in accordance with our natural feelings. The Teutonic element in this country, however, keeps alive the public interest in the great master; and as most of our German musicians are teachers they of course instil in the minds of their pupils a fitting reverence for the man they so much admire. His piano-forte compositions are widely used in this country, while no concert which claims to be at all classical would be complete without extracts from his works.

The so-called Choral symphony is, perhaps, Beethoven's most elaborate orchestral work. It has been several times performed here, but never on such a scale as to realize the ideas of the composer. Beethoven's soprano aria, "Ah! Perfido," the special favorite of Parepa, is sung frequently at Philharmonic and other concerts; and his "Adelaide" is essayed by every tenor from Mario down. His "Egmont" music has been given here with acceptation. His opera *Fidelio* has for many years enlisted the attention of the greatest artists in the lyric world. In England the principal part has been one of the finest achievements of Tietjens. In this country, Madame Bertha Johannsen (an admirable artist, whose name we are glad to see among those singers who will take part in this week's Centennial Festival) has personated "Fidelio" with refined dramatic appreciation and with artistic vocal skill. Much of Beethoven's music exists in unsuspected forms in many of the hymn tunes sung in our churches; and it is impossible to estimate how far a familiarity with his works has suggested more modern compositions which the composers honestly think are original with themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO RUFFIANISM.

How the "White Scum" of the City Outrage and Abuse Chinese Immigrants.

The British ship Niagara, says the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 1st instant, which arrived here on the 22d ultimo from Hong Kong, bringing merchandise and several hundred Chinese passengers, was released from the quarantine, caused by the prevalence of small-pox on board, on Monday. In the afternoon a small portion of the Celestials came ashore in lighters, but the great majority waited until yesterday. A large crowd of persons collected at Vellejo street wharf when the debarkation commenced, and although the language and gestures which greeted the delegation from the Orient were decidedly uncomplimentary, there were no acts of violence—perhaps on account of the presence of several policemen. Wagons were piled with luggage, mats, bamboo poles, beds, etc. Chinamen seating themselves upon the load and keeping the effects in place by their weight, and away started the teams, each followed by a dozen or more Chinamen on foot. Generally two of the teams would start together, one piloting the way, while the uncouth Celestials ran in single file along the middle of the street as fast as their cumbersome clothing and clumsy shoes would permit. The members of the Harbor Police on duty were stationed on several corners where the procession must necessarily have passed, and used their best endeavors to prevent the *gamins* from committing any outrages. As a crowd of the Chinamen passed the corner of Broadway and Front streets a number of young ruffians, aged between ten and sixteen, greeted them with a volley of stones and the foulest Billingsgate slang. One scamp, prompted by the approving smiles of loafers near at hand, seized a heavy bundle of bamboo sticks from a wagon and ran off. Unfortunately for him Officer Langan witnessed the act, and after an exciting chase caught the culprit and conveyed him to the station house. At the corner of Sansome and Pacific streets there were no policemen to interfere, and as each wagon came up Pacific street the crowd, numbering sixty or seventy boys and about one hundred men, gathered stones from the street, filth from the gutters, and bits of wood from the sidewalks and back yards, and maltreated the Celestials in the most shameful and cowardly manner. The boys commenced operations first, throwing mud in the eyes of the smallest Chinese men and youth, and getting them almost wild with pain and indignation. As each victim starts to retaliate he is tripped or knocked down, and kicked and abused by all the brutes who can find lodging-places for their boots. The unfortunate fellow finally escapes with a bloody face, teeth kicked out, and his clothing badly soiled.

The Chinamen on the wagons were treated to showers of rocks, and as the missiles flew through the air the crowd jeered and halloed with exultation. At least a dozen Chinamen were injured about the head, to say nothing of the fright sustained. While this was going on Chinamen were not allowed to pass along the sidewalk without a kick or blows, and any remonstrance on the part of the few decent citizens present called forth the abuse from the crowd. The most sickening case that occurred fairly shocked some of the ruffians themselves. A little Chinese boy, apparently about ten years old, came toddling up the street, fairly exhausted with his efforts to catch a wagon ahead of him. A brawny scoundrel tripped him; he fell to the ground and in a few moments he was covered with mud from head to foot, bruised and bleeding and uttering the most piteous wail. The outrages were all perpetrated within the space of half an hour, and by that time the police had left their stations below and arrived on the ground. The cowardly barbarians sneaked away, and no arrests were made.

MEXICO.

The Terrible Earthquake of Last Month—The City of Oaxaca Nearly Destroyed.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Mexico, says:—

The latest news from private sources gives full particulars of the terrible earthquake which nearly ruined the entire city of Oaxaca on the 11th of May. About half-past 11 P. M. several hard shocks were felt, causing destruction of life and property all over the city. The motion was oscillating at first, from south to north, then vertical or trembling. The shocks lasted about fifty-eight seconds, and in force, destructiveness, and severity surpassed anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this State. Oaxaca is probably one of the strongest, most firmly constructed cities in Mexico; yet the condition of the houses since the earthquake is truly deplorable—some of them in complete ruins. The palace is almost destroyed, and will require thousands of dollars before it can be made suitable for occupation. San Francisco is one mass of ruins, and the whole of the corridors of the old convent of San Juan de Dios fell, burying four persons and wounding many more. The clock tower, which was only finished on the 5th of May, was shaken down, passing through the top of the building into the Supreme Court rooms, and through the floors of these into the portals of the palace. The total number of persons killed is about one hundred, while it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The shocks continued the next day (Thursday), and about a quarter to 1 a very severe one was felt. Friday there were one or two very slight shocks. Terror reigns supreme, and upon the countenance of every one anxiety and fear of greater evil are plainly depicted. All remained in the public squares and outside of the city for fear that greater shocks would come, and, on account of its dilapidated condition, would make a complete ruin of the entire city.

THE LEAVENWORTH CATASTROPHE.

A Bridge Gives Way—Three Men Drowned and One Wounded.

The Leavenworth *Commercial* of the 8th instant. gives particulars of the disaster reported previously by telegraph. The *Commercial* says:—

Yesterday noon a terrible accident occurred at the centre pier of the iron bridge, which has lately been sunk in the mid-channel. The work has for some time been considered past danger, the iron pneumatic tube having pierced through the sand and reached the rock foundation. A part of the rock itself had been cut away, and the position of the tube was all that could be desired, when yesterday a slight dfleection was observed. The foot of the rock had been cut away irregularly, and the stream acting on the tube caused it to keel over. This being observed on board the scow, the alarm was given, but before any precaution could be taken the entire structure fell, crushing the boat and sinking with her three men, and wounding another. The balance of the crew, seven men, escaped almost miraculously, several of them being in a skiff alongside which had been sent to recover another skiff which had broken loose.

At present all trace of the centre pier is obliterated, excepting a strong eddy at the place where the smoke stack of the steamer reaches within a short space of the surface of the water. As far as we can learn, the pier broke away from the moorings which connected it with the scow, and the whole force of the current struck against it. The pier was immersed some twenty-six feet in the water and eight or nine in the sand, there being seven sections in all placed in position, all of which are now at the bottom of the river.

The first indication of the accident was a quantity of wreck and lumber passing down the Missouri, after which all kinds of exaggerated reports prevailed. The catastrophe amounts to the demolition of seven sections of tubing, which had been reared at much trouble and expense, and also the destruction of a steam scow.

The channel column at the time of the disaster contained six sections, each section ten feet in length, weighing in the aggregate sixty tons. The work of sinking it had been progressing admirably, and there were reasons for supposing that within a few days the column would rest upon the everlasting rock foundation at the bottom of the Missouri. The workmen were engaged in chiselling through a sheet of rock about six inches thick, which overlies the soapstone bed. Below the soapstone, which is a few feet thick, and easy to work through, lies the permanent solid rock. When thus near the goal on the most important part of the structure, the accident came, and to the results of six months' labor may be added the loss of three human lives, and a delay of several months in the ultimate completion of the great enterprise, and the reader will have some idea of the magnitude of the disaster.

LIVELY MILL IN NEW YORK.

Philadelphian Financiers Abroad with a Pugilistic Turn.

Wall street must have its little excitement. When there's no swindle or gold clique (the terms should be synonyms), and no heavy movement in stocks, somebody is pretty sure to get into a scrape, the end whereof is the gnashing of teeth and the punching of noses. Such was the case yesterday.

Two young and promising brokers, Florence and Nathan by name, had high words in the Stock Exchange Long Room relative to some trifle or other, and, as was to be expected from such chivalrous young bloods, sallied forth to the pavement to settle it. Mr. Nathan is a small man—say five feet six—while Mr. Florence, although not large, has some advantage in inches. Taken all in all, however, they were pretty well matched, Mr. Nathan being the most indignant.

The valorous twain were followed to the pavement by a crowd of friends, who soon formed a ring and made all ready for a lively mill. As Mr. Nathan descended the steps he was seen to carefully remove his valuable mother-of-pearl sleeve buttons. Mr. Florence was cool and determined. Both parties assumed the defensive, Nathan holding his hands well up, while Florence showed but a feeble guard. Betting two to one on Nathan.

The men glared at each other for a moment, when both piled in pell-mell, Florence getting in on Nathan's jaw with a heavy left-hander, Nathan's right hand landing about three feet on the left of Florence's shoulder. This closed the first round, and it was confidently expected that the next would be like unto it; but for some unaccountable reason Mr Nathan didn't seem to like it, and retired It is feared that he meditates pistols.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AQUATIC.

The Female Contest—Miss McAlice Publishes a Challenge.

Miss Charlotte McAlice, who was mentioned several days ago as the female who was expected to enter the aquatic lists this season, publishes a challenge in which she says:—"If I can find backers I will row the lady that the McKee Club will put against me. If I cannot get backers I will row her on the Fourth of July, in the regatta." It is highly probable that the McKee Club, on behalf of their female oarsman, will accept the challenge, and that a race will be arranged, as the Pipetown acquaintances of the young lady will be likely to furnish the necessary funds to make the match.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Patent Cases.

United States Circuit Court—Judges Strong and McKennan.

Chambers vs. Smith. In this case, which was argued several days since, an opinion was delivered this morning granting a perpetual injunction and an account with costs.

Fenner vs. Burton. This case, involving an infringement of plaintiff's patent right to a beer-pump, was argued upon a demurrer to the bill for an injunction, it being maintained that plaintiff's right is under a mere assignment or license, which gives him no title to sue. Held under advisement.

Habeas Corpus.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Isaac M. Tully, who was a few days since arrested for fraudulent transactions in tobacco stamps, applied this morning for his discharge upon habeas corpus, but was remanded for trial.

The Result of an Indiscretion.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Last Friday afternoon this Court began the trial of four young men, William and Michael McTague, James Young, and John Dougherty, for a burglary committed upon the residence of Zopher C. Howell, Forty-fifth and Chesnut streets, and the case was adjourned from Friday afternoon until Saturday morning, the jurors being in the meantime specially instructed to permit no one to address them or themselves to speak to any one else concerning it. But upon leaving the court-room one of the jurors sworn in the case asked Mr. Howell concerning a knife said to have been found upon one of the prisoners, and that gentleman, not recognizing the juror, answered him; but upon discovering who his questioner was he dropped the conversation. The trial was resumed on the following day, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Counsel for the prisoners were informed of this circumstance, and made it the ground for a motion for a new trial, which the Judge, after hearing the evidence, granted. The juror was called before the bar of the Court, severely reprimanded, ordered to pay a fine of $250, and discharged from the panel.

—That anonymous pamphlet which was circulated in Pittsburg, Pa., seems to be even more vile than was at first intimated, and its author is assured by one of the city papers that there are those on his track who will teach him to realize that society can avenge itself on the cold-blooded wretch who attempts to undermine the very fabric of all those relations which embellish and elevate humanity.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Darien Canal Survey.

The Gratifying Progress Made.

Repeal of Taxes on Coal.

Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention

Important News by Cable.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington and Fredericksburg Railroad.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—George B. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, has been elected President of the company to build a railroad from Washington to Fredericksburg, uniting with that to Richmond. The work is to be immediately commenced, and completed by December next. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has in this, as well as in the Baltimore and Potomic Railroad, the controlling interest. The Pennsylvania Central has thus secured a line from Richmond, by way of Washington and Baltimore, to unite with its Northern and Western lines.

Important to the Coal Interests.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a bill relieving coal from all taxes, internal as well as external. Ayes—Maynard, Kelley, Blair, and McCarthy; noes—Hooper, Brooks, and Allison. This bill relieves coal companies from the payment of income taxes, taxes on gross receipts, etc. The immediate repeal of the duty on bituminous coal was voted down. Schenck and Marshall were absent from the committee. This action is in accordance with the instruction of the House, given upon motion of Mr. Ward a week or two since.

Helen and Heloise Lincoln.

The joint resolution for the relief of Helen and Heloise Lincoln has become a law without the President's signature, he not having returned it with his signature to the House in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

The Kiowa Indians two years and a half ago captured in Texas these two girls, aged respectively three and five years, after having murdered the parents and all the known relatives of the children, who are now in the care of J. H. Leavenworth. $5000 are to be reserved from the annuities of these Indians, the interest on which is to be used for the children's support.

United States Steamer Sabine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Commander J. G. Walker informs the Navy Department, May 10, of his arrival in the United States steamer Sabine at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a pleasant passage of thirty days from Funchal, Madeira, instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope as was first intended. He will cruise off the coast of Brazil to exercise the midshipmen in working ship. Will then go into Bahia, and from there sail for home, reaching Boston by the first of August.

The Darien Survey.

Commander Selfridge writes in regard to the survey of the Darien Isthmus that after great labor and fatigue he has run a line of levels over the mountain to the headwaters of the Sucubti, which have been found at an elevation of 553 feet above the mean level of the Atlantic. He adds that this information has a most important bearing upon the probabilities of this route being found practicable for a canal. It does away with the idea that many have entertained of a low pass in the Cordilleras. The shortness of the time before the rainy season, and a desire to accomplish as much as possible, has induced him to make explorations at the same time on the Morti and Sassardi rivers. Supplying and keeping up these two large parties had taxed his resources to a very great extent.

This latter party have run their levels several miles inland, and are now working over the dividing ridge to Morti, a tributary of the Chucuraqua, north of the Sucubti. This line, he thinks, will be found lower than the Darien. This line is of his own selection, as from the best information no white man has ever penetrated inland over it. He states the weather has been unfavorable for operations. Although it was a time when the pleasantest weather was expected, there has hardly been a day without rain. The health of his squadron continues good, and what sickness there is arises from so much wet in the mountains.

He thinks the route from the Gulf of San Blas to the Bayamo river, and thence to the Pacific, has the most favorable appearance of a successful route on account of its shortness, its fine commodious harbor on the Atlantic, and that there are no large streams to cross. But no definite opinion can as yet be given until the several routes have been thoroughly explored.

Ammunition Stores.

Secretary Belknap has given orders to break up the large quantity of fixed ammunition which has accumulated since the war and is now stored in the laboratory at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue.

There is a petition in circulation here, signed by the newly elected Mayor, M. G. Emery, and all the prominent business men of the city, which will doubtless be presented to Congress to-morrow, earnestly requesting that body to pass, before adjourning, the bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue with some improved pavement, the bill to erect a new jail and penitentiary, the bill to dredge and otherwise improve the river channel, the bill to lay a new water main, and an appropriation to finish the Washington aqueduct.

These petitions are not only on the ground of needed improvements, but to give work to the large surplus of laborers who crowd Washington, especially colored, who cannot find employment during the winter months, and are compelled to subsist upon charity and donations from Congress, which they are called upon to make nearly every session for the poor of the district.

The Tax on Brandy.

It is understood that, by the new regulations of the Internal Revenue Office, about to be issued, the per diem capacity tax, which has heretofore been assessed against distillers of brandy from fruit, will be done away with, the Commissioner holding that the terms of section 13th, act of July 20th, 1868, imposing said tax, do not refer to distillers from fruits. Under a former decision of the Revenue Office it was held that sales made by peddlers employed by wholesale dealers were required to be returned by the dealer for taxation. The Commissioner, by a recent decision, revoked the former ruling.

The committee is at present engaged in suggesting amendments to the new Tax bill now before Congress.

Deputy Commissioner Given is revising the regulations relating to distillation of brandy from fruit, and they will probably be approved to-day.

The Conscience Fund.

Yesterday the conscience fund of the Treasury Department was increased to the amount of three dollars by an anonymous letter from New Brunswick, N. J.

FROM EUROPE.

The House of Lords.

LONDON, June 14.—In the House of Lords last evening the proceedings were mainly on local affairs.

The High Court of Justice bill was reported. Lord Cairns withdrew his opposition to it.

A Committee on Tramways was appointed.

The proposed revision of the rules was then discussed till the hour of adjournment.

House of Commons—Important Debate.

In the House of Commons a report was demanded in the results of the slave trade patrol.

The Home Secretary, in a reply to a question, said that the principle of open competition of candidates for office was still untried in certain departments, though the Home Office was prepared to adopt it.

The Marquis of Hartington examined the proposed reduction of the French postal rates. The principle was inapplicable to correspondence passing through France to England.

Mr. Gladstone urged the consideration of the Education bill.

The morning sessions of the House were ordered to begin on Friday next.

The Constantinople Fire.

Mr. Otway, Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, described the burning of the English embassy at Constantinople. The archives were all saved, and the embassy had been removed to the Rapia village on the Bosphorus, seven miles and a half from Constantinople.

The University Test Bill.

The House then went into committee on the University Test bill. A number of amendments were discussed; that relieving doctors from subscribing to the formularies of faith was rejected.

American Bark in Distress.

An American-built bark, laden with timber, was seen off the Irish coast derelict on the 9th of June.

Dry Weather.

Bell's Weekly Messenger Journal, devoted in good part to agriculture, asserts in the last issue that a fraction less than five inches of rain have fallen here this year.

Abandoned at Sea.

The Warden Law, Capt. Wilkinson, from Sunderland April 26 for New York, was abandoned at sea on the 31st of May.

Election at the Isle of Wight.

At the recent election in the Isle of Wight, Alexander D. M. B. Cochrane was chosen a member of the House of Commons. Leygate has also been elected for Leicestershire.

London Rowing Club.

The London Rowing Club decline the challenge of the Hudson Rowing Association, because a trustworthy crew is not forthcoming.

Yacht Race.

The channel match of Royal Thames Yacht Club from Dover to Boulogne and back, occurred yesterday. The wind was west-southwest at the start, and was favorable for the first half of the race. The yachts arrived at Boulogne in the following order:—Julia, Hirondelle, Egeria, and Cambria. There were only four minutes difference in the time of all at Boulogne. On returning, however, the Cambria won by twenty-one minutes, the Egeria becoming becalmed.

Mr. Dickens' Remains.

It is rumored that the remains of Charles Dickens will be brought to London to-day, the family having consented to their burial at Westminster Abbey.

Destructive Fire in London.

Westminster Station, on the Metropolitan Railway, was nearly consumed by fire last night.

Loss of a British Gunboat.

LONDON, June 14.—Advices have been received here announcing the total loss of the British gunboat Slaney, in the China Sea. Her commander, William F. L. Elwyn, and forty-three of her crew perished. The Slaney was a screw steamer of 300 tons burthen, 80-horse power, and carried three guns.

FROM DELAWARE.

Opening of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 14.—This is the day appointed for the grand opening of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, for which extensive preparations have been made. Numerous invitations have been sent to railway men, editors, and other prominent persons. Guests are invited to assemble at the Board of Trade Rooms at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day. It is proposed to spend a few hours in visiting points of interest in the city, and in a steamboat excursion on the Christiana and Delaware front. In the evening a complimentary supper will take place at Institute Hall. To-morrow will be occupied by a trip over the newly-completed Wilmington and Reading Railroad, visiting Coatesville, Birdsboro', and Reading.

FROM THE STATE.

Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—The annual convention for the year 1870 will be held at this place to-day and upon Wednesday and Thursday. George H. Stuart, Esq., is expected to preside. Each Sunday-school in the State has been invited to send two or more delegates. Pastors of churches, superintendents of Sunday-schools, and prominent Sunday-school workers from all parts of the State have been invited to attend and participate. Rev. George A. Peltz and other eminent Sunday-school workers are here. Places of entertainment are provided for all delegates.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Stocks dull. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¼; do. 1864, do., 111⅛; do. 1865 do., 111¼; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 67; Missouri 6s, 94¼; Canton Company, 67½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 21⅛; Reading, 106½; Adams Express, 65½; Michigan Central, 125½; Michigan Southern, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 140¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅞; Western Union Telegraph, 33⅛.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, June 14, 1870.

The bank statement yesterday, for the second time of late, presents indications of a material change in the main features of the local money market. The deposits have fallen off $376,691, the legal-tenders $224,567, and specie $28,028. The loans, notwithstanding this falling off in resources, have expanded $489,752, showing both ability and willingness on the part of the banks to accommodate the public. They still hold large reserves available for loans, if the demand should call for their use, but we see no reason to anticipate anything like a tight market, the movement of currency westward being merely temporary and liable to cessation at almost any moment.

The rates continue at about 3½@5 per cent. on call, and at 5½@7 per cent. discount on good commercial paper.

Gold is quite active and rather stronger than yesterday, the range of sales fluctuating entirely between 112¾ and 113, opening at the former and closing at the latter.

Government securities were rather quiet, and a fraction lower, as compared with closing sales yesterday. This is rather singular with the firmer feeling in gold.

Stocks were rather dull but firm. In City sixes there were sales of the new issue at 100⅝. Lehigh gold loan brought 93.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 53½; Pennsylvania sold at 57½; Camden and Amboy at 119½; and Lehigh Valley at 58.

In Canal stocks little doing; sales of Lehigh at 34⅜. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill preferred.

A single sale of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway at 21. No further transactions.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh Gold L...	93	16 sh Leh Val...ls	58
$500 do.........	93¼	50 do.........	58
$5000 City 6s, N..ls.		100 do.. ..b60.	58
c&p....	100⅜	7 sh Leh N St....	34⅞
$2000 O C & A R R bs	82¼	100 do.....s60.	34⅞
10000 C & A m 6s,89	94	13 sh Bk of N Am.	230
$1000 Pa 2d mt.....	98¼	800 sh Read R...ls.	53⅛
$2200 Leh R 6s..ls.	91	100 do......b5.	53·56
25 sh Com'l Bk.ls.	59¾	100 do......s5.	53·56
490 sh Penna R..ls.	57½	100 sh 13th&15th St.	
100 do.........	57½	s30wn....	21
19 sh Cam & Am R.	119½	10 sh 2d & 3d St...	45¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅞@118⅛; do., 1862, 111¼@112; do. 1864, 111¼@111½; do. 1865, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, new, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1868, do., 113⅜@113⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114⅛@114¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¾@113; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $870@880; Central Pacific R. R., $925@935; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅝@117⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜@112; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111½@111¾; do. do., July, 113⅜@113⅝; do. do., 1867, 113⅜@113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅜@113⅝;. 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacifics, 114@114⅛. Gold, 112⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	..........112¾	11·40 A. M.	..........112⅞
10·21 "	..........112⅞	11·44 "	..........112¾
11·15 "	..........112¾	11·45 "	..........112⅞
11·23 "	113		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 14.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed and Timothy are dull and nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market continues fairly active, and prices are well sustained. There is no shipping demand, but the home consumers purchase quite freely of the better grades of extra families. The sales foot up 1150 barrels, including Pennsylvania superfine at $5·25; extras at $5@5·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25 for low grade up to $6·75 for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·25; Illinois do. do. at $5·37½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·25, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders are not disposed to make concessions. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·40@1·41 for Pennsylvania red and $1·35@1·37 for Indiana do. Rye is steady at $1·05 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at a further decline. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware yellow at $1·03 and Western mixed at $1. Oats are in active demand, and 11,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 63@63½c.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Western iron-bound at $1·06 and Pennsylvania wood-bound at $1·04.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—Cotton dull and nominally 21½c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady but not active, and unchanged. Corn firm; white, $1 16@1·18; yellow, $1·08. Oats unchanged. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm; sales at $1·03@1·04.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Cable.*)

LONDONDERRY, June 14.—The steamship North American, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, June 14.—The steamships Siberia and City of Brooklyn, from New York for Liverpool, arrived here this morning.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JUNE 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........74 | 11 A. M.........80 | 2 P. M.........85

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Julia, Mounce, Havre, Peter Wright & Son.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 55 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. At the Breakwater, saw a large fleet of barks and schooners; off the Shears, saw brig J. Pierce, from Cardenas; off New Castle, two large ships at anchor; in the bay, bark Meaco, from Cardenas.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co. Sailed in company with brig J. King, for New York; schr Ida F. Wheeler, for Philadelphia. Left in port bark John S Chase, for Falmouth; brigs Kodiack, for New York; Torrent, for Philadelphia; bark Almira Coombs, for a port north of Hatteras; brigs Mary C. Mariner, discharging; Gazelle, from Philadelphia, discharging.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Addie Murchie, Gibbs, 5 days from Calais, with lumber to J. Baker—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, from Portland, with ice to Penn Ice Co.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Bowdoin, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Ellis, Delap, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.

Bark George Canning, Bradford, hence, at Flushing 31st ult.

Bark Vingolf, Olsen, hence, at Cronstadt 26th ult.

Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 24th ult.

Brig Prairie Rose, Griffin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 2d inst.

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, at St. Thomas 17th ult., from Buenos Ayres, and sailed 24th for Arroyo, to load for New York.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DOWN WITH THE WOMEN-DOCTORS!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a point where forbearance ceases to be virtuous. We have reached it! If there be any ancient spell to lay a malicious spirit left in this work-day world, we demand that it be brought to light and the irrepressible woman exorcised. Wherever men have found comfortable lodgment, place, or power, from Parliament or the wool-sack to jury-boxes in Wyoming, there this unquiet, ubiquitous ghost thrusts up her hungry visage now-a-days to push them from their seats. Most men have wit or courage enough to either wrestle with this greedy adversary or to find discretion the true valor and yield at once. But others are weaker. The last appearance of this female apparition (which is, we confess, but the ghostly caricature of the woman we used to know) was made in Philadelphia on Thursday last, in the midst of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, there in solemn conclave assembled. No sooner had these grave and reverend doctors comfortably seated themselves, according to immemorial usage, to felicitate each other on the blessings of vaccination and to groan over the successes of quack practitioners, than the spectre appeared among them.

A certain Dr. Atlee, a Saul among his brethren, summoned her, demanding full recognition for her as a member of the profession, and admission to all its rights and privileges. We are not told in what questionable shape she came; whether fully chignoned and paniered *cap-a-pie*, or draped in the severe trowsers of our Florence sisters; but none the less did she strike terror and consternation to the souls of the good doctors. The young and bolder members vainly tried to rally them and persuade them at least to parley with the enemy. They fluttered together in wild confusion, like frightened hens, as though a hawk instead of a dove had entered the poultry-house. Day after has passed without restoring equanimity to their dismayed spirits. Vaccination, quacks, patent medicines, all are forgotten in this imminent peril. It is sad, indeed, to witness the discomfiture of such grave and ponderous dignity by so trivial a cause, and to listen to their wild cries of alarm and prophecies of disaster. Unable to cope with the female doctor even in this shadowy presentation, they attacked with virulence those misguided men who had consulted with her, demanding that they should be thrust without the camp. "He that hath touched the unclean thing, let him be accursed." "In what college was she graduated?" cries one feebly. "In what kind of Latin does she write her prescriptions?" "Can you purr?" said the hen to Andersen's Ugly Duck. "Can you lay eggs? Then of what use are you in the world? For these hens always said 'We and the world,' knowing that they were half the world, and by far the better half." One old gentleman, his hair on end with nervousness, gives us a picture of the female doctor and the disasters that lie in her Juggernaut progress, which is indeed lamentable enough to make angels weep. At one end of her road is a patient dying of cholera while awaiting her coming; at the other her household of infant babes making night hideous for the maternal nutriment, said nutriment turning to poison in her breast while she dodges from corner to corner gossiping with others of her sex. The assembly shuddered in concert at this picture of coming horrors.

But our alarm is more immediate. What shall be done to restore these grave and respectable gentlemen to calm and composure? If the mere shadow of the coming woman rendered them thus unfit to transact needful business when strengthened in conclave, what will they do when left to fight singly the usurher who would thrust them from their buggies and victoriously mount their saddle-bags? How can Doctors Bell and Hamilton clear their eyes to vaccinate Smith's child, or write a prescription in pure Latin for Mrs. Jones' "nerves," when this spectre in petticoats climbs the crupper, or nails her tin sign across the way, a prophetic handwriting dreadful upon the wall as that which said to Belshazzar, "Thy kingdom is taken from thee." We have not leisure to share with Dr. Bell his alarm for the families and patients of female doctors. They will share the fate, we suppose, of the women in India, or those of other nations who for centuries were tended by their own sex. It is for ourselves we tremble, whose faith is given to the doctor himself and his panic-stricken brethren. These gentlemen carry our lives in their pill-boxes and at the end of their lancets. Their courage and steadiness must be restored. Perish the whole race of women, but save the doctors! The masculine half of the nation must take heart o' grace at last, and march upon this encroaching woman. She has brought chignons instead of cigars into the judge's bench, and we have submitted; she has substituted flippancy and flash for dull reason in the lecture-room, and we have borne it; but now when she would lay a sacrilegious hand on the time-honored, gossiping old gentleman who has distributed the same jokes and jalaps to two generations, we rebel. "Part Pistol, part Poins, but don't part old Jack!" To the front, gentlemen! Down with the women doctors!

THE STORY OF THE INDIANS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever differences of opinion may be entertained with reference to the claims which the Indians have upon us, the manner in which those claims have been brought to our notice during the last few days cannot fail to make a deep impression. We have heard the story of the red man from his own lips, and if we can once bring ourselves to regard it in a candid spirit, and without violent prejudices towards the Indian simply on account of his race, we shall see some reason to suppose that the "wrongs" in the Indian affair are not exclusively on our side. There can be no doubt, for instance, that Red Cloud, a chief over a score of tribes, never understood the true nature of the treaty of 1867 until it was properly explained to him on Friday at Washington. All the Indians declare that they were told that the treaty was only intended to "make peace"—that the troops were to be withdrawn, and the Indians allowed to "raise their children." When they found the railroad going through what they regarded as their country, they believed the Government to be once more taking an unfair advantage of them. Secretary Cox told them on Saturday that he was sorry "they felt badly upon finding out what was in the treaty." But is this the way the business of a great Government should be carried on, even though the parties treated with are "only" Indians? Is it any wonder that the Indians do not adhere to treaties if they are carefully kept in the dark as to what those treaties really contain?

We are quite aware that there is a class in the country which simply settles all such questions by saying, "Any treatment is good enough for the Indians. They are vermin, and must be exterminated'.' We trust, however, that this savage theory is not accepted by the great body of the people. We ought to be desirous of keeping our engagements with the Indians, even if they *do* belong to an inferior race. The "extermination" principle has had its admirers, and some military men, as our readers will easily remember, have done their best to carry it out. But we might almost challenge any one to read Red Cloud's speeches, and then decide whether the Indian is entitled to receive ordinary fair play or not. Red Cloud is evidently a man of considerable natural abilities. No amount of education could have enabled him to present his case with greater effect than he has lately done, drawing all his images and illustrations from nature, and breaking out now and then into involuntary scorn of our mode of perpetually discussing questions without settling them. "I have become tired of speaking," he said on Saturday. And again he begged not to be forced to visit New York. "The whites are the same everywhere. I see them every day." Some of his remarks are even more characteristic of the red Indian than any of the speeches invented for the "Last of the Mohicans" by Fennimore Cooper. "You promised us many things," he said on Saturday, "but you never performed them. You take away everything. Even if you live forty or fifty years in this world, and then die, you cannot take all your goods with you. The Great Spirit will not make me suffer because I am ignorant. He will put me in a place where I shall be better off than in this world." Again, is there no truth in the following sayings? "My Father (the President) has a great many children out West with no ears, brains, or heart. The words of my Great Father never reach me, and mine never reach him. *There are too many streams between us*"—as fine an image as ever poet conceived. Listen, too, to these words of Brave Bear:—"I am seventy-five years of age. I am old. When the Great Father created us, the white and the red men were all brethren, and we lived so; but now we are not. We are melting away; and the whites, who are increasing so fast and are great, are trying to crush us and leave us no hope. The Great Spirit is looking upon them, and will make them give an account of their misdeeds." "The whites," said Red Cloud, "who are educated and civilized, swindle me, and I am not hard to swindle, because I do not know how to read and write."

Are these groundless complaints? We all know that they are not. If the Indians do not always keep faith with us, we have certainly not gone out of our way to set them a better example. Their lands have been taken from them, and when compensation has been promised, the money has seldom been paid. Some of the "streams" which run between the Indian and his Great Father at the White House intercept and carry off the appropriations. There seems to the Indian to be no chance of getting justice. He is entrapped into making all sorts of treaties which he cannot understand, and which are misrepresented to him by those who induce him to sign them. We trust that Secretary Cox will do all in his power to see that a more honorable policy is pursued in future. It may be the destiny of the red man to be "stamped out," but while he does remain upon the earth it is scarcely worthy of us as a people to make him the victim of superior cunning.

NEW WORLD OF WONDERS—AN ASTONISHING DISCOVERY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The microscope has been called man s sixth sense. After exhausting all the natural powers, unaided by science, there yet remains an unknown world of nature to which the senses have no access. The microscope opens this amazing creation to our vision: and we find it teeming with organized life and beautiful forms, in comparison with which the grosser structures seem quite imperfect.

The earth on which we tread is in many places simply the remains of living things which once moved, and felt the sunlight, and died to build up a world of variety and usefulness for man in his turn to live and die upon. The city of Richmond is built upon such a graveyard. The chalk cliffs of England are made of dead infusoria. The rotten stone with which we polish metals is only the shells of minute creatures whose day of existence was millions of years ago. The dirt-eaters of Lapland, of North Carolina, and of California devour the remains of organized life, and derive nourishment from the animal matter which has survived countless ages for these wretched beings to feed upon.

All these things come to us through the little tube upon which science has conferred these marvellous powers; and science is yet ceaselessly working on to results still more surprising. The last advance, which has just been made in this city, is a very large one. Until now the best microscope magnified an object not more than two hundred million times its actual size, and very few microscopists ever saw such power. The President of the Royal Society of England last summer showed a shell magnified one hundred and forty-four million times, and this excited the astonishment of microscopists throughout the world. But the new optical combination just completed in this city exhibits the same object under an enlargement of nine thousand million times its natural magnitude. If an ordinary domestic fly could be seen entire under such magnification, it would seem to cover a space as large as the whole city of New York below Wall street. A man would appear more than a hundred miles high, and a lady's hair would reach half way from New York to New Haven.

This wonderful instrument is so sensitive that aloud word spoken near it destroys all distinctness of vision, from the tremor imparted to it by the motion of the air, and a footstep on the floor shakes it out of adjustment. The field of view—that is, the area which can be seen at once—is a circle only the one twelve-thousandth of an inch in diameter, but it appears to the eye to be eight inches in diameter. A microscopic shell called an *angulatum*, of which about one hundred and forty placed end to end will reach an inch, and which is simply marked with lines of the most exquisite delicacy when examined under ordinarily powerful powersul microscopes, exhibits under the new instrument half globes of white silex, whose diameters appear to be an inch and three-quarters, and of which only fifteen can be seen at once. In reality the point of a cambric needle is larger than the circle upon which these fifteen half globes exist, and yet that circle appears like a dessert plate covered with lady-apples.

These wonders we have seen; but how they are produced only men of science can fully explain and understand. The honor of the invention belongs to Mr. Edward N. Dickenson, the distinguished lawyer and engineer of this city. As a microscopical expert, however, he is but an amateur, and not a professional devotee of the instrument; and he has arrived at this miraculous discovery by a profound study of the laws of optics, and by elaborate and exhaustive mathematical calculations. We should add that he is a member of the Bailey Microscopical Club, an association composed of the most skilful microscopists of the country, which is doing much to advance this department of science, so interesting and so useful to humanity.

A MEMORIAL TO DICKENS.

From the N. Y. World.

A correspondent favors us with the suggestion that steps be taken at once to organize a public meeting for the purpose of "giving expression to the sorrow felt by the American people on the death of Charles Dickens." We desire to speak with all respect of the sentiments which doubtless prompted this proposition. But from the proposition itself we confess that we shrink in unfeigned terror. What need of public meetings to express a sorrow which has been uttered ere this in private and in public wherever two or three have met together in all the English-speaking world, from London to San Francisco, from Gibraltar to Quebec, from Bombay to Calcutta? It is the incommunicable privilege of a great name in letters—a privilege which neither the prestige of colossal wealth, nor the splendor of place and power, nor the pomp of ancestral rank can command—that it makes its possessor a partaker in the quiet inner life, the daily hopes and fears, the hidden personal experiences and emotions, of those whose verdict gives him fame. This privilege it was the fortune of Dickens to enjoy in the fullest measure. It was on Thursday night that he drew his last breath under his own roof near London, in a spot made immortal by the genius of Shakespeare. Before the dawn of day on Saturday, the news, flashed east and west, and north and south, by wires upon the land and by cables under the sea, had been carried round about the globe. It was magnificently said of the morning drum-beat of the British forces that, "following the sun in his course, it circles the whole earth with one continuous strain of the martial airs of England." And it may without exaggeration be said of this calamity, which even more truly than the death of the "Iron Duke"

> —"made all England tremble
> And groan from shore to shore,"

that, passed on from meridian to meridian and parallel to parallel, the tidings of it have circled the whole earth with one continuous lamentation for the noble dead. It came to men's lips with their greetings on the crowded Exchange of New York and in the halls of Congress at Washington not less promptly than in the clubs of London or the factories of Manchester. It crossed the American continent with the travellers on the iron way which links the Atlantic with the Pacific. It climbed the Himalaya and the Cordilleras. What need of public meetings here or there to formulate a grief so universal, so simple, and so unfeigned? Charles Dickens was prized not by an order, or a caste, or a clique. He was above all others of his time the people's writer; he belonged to the general family of his race. It is in the households of the people, not upon the hustings or the platform, that his loss is felt, and there shall it be most fitly mourned.

If anything be wise or well to do in the way of a public recognition of this sad event, it may be, perhaps, to take steps for securing a monument to the great novelist in some such place, for example, as our noble Central Park. Nowhere could his statue be more appropriately placed than in this great pleasaunce and paradise of the democratic people of the world's one great democratic capital. For who in our time has labored more constantly, more sincerely, or more effectively than this lover of men simply as men, this partaker in all sorts of simple human hopes and fears, and joys and pains, to spread abroad throughout the world that true spirit of democracy, that true law of liberty, which consists in the practical, genial, natural recognition of the common humanity in us all, underlying alike the aristocracies of nature and the accidents of fortune?

GEN. GRANT'S FISHING EXCURSION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

One of the most serious drawbacks to an inland fishing excursion is too much water, and this is the very drawback which compelled General Grant and party on Friday last to beat a retreat from his trout-fishing excursion among the trout streams of the Pennsylvania Allegheniea tributary to the west branch of the Susquehanna river, in the neighborhood of Westport. "The rains descended and the floods came," as they come in the rainy season in the Alleghenies—heavy outpourings from the lowering clouds, in rapid succession, night and day. The mountain brooks swollen into roaring torrents, the larger streams into rushing rivers, and the Susquehanna itself expanded into an inland sea, simply flooded out for the time being all the fishermen in those regions. So it was that the President and party did beat a retreat back to Harrisburg; but even in his retreat he was temporarily, at one point, headed off by an avalanche of mud and rocks swept down from the mountains upon the railway track. The excursionists, however, after some detention, got under way again, the rain pouring down, and towards the sunset of the eventful day were safely housed in Harrisburg, under the hospitable roof of General Cameron. And thus ended the trout-fishing excursion of the President and party to the lovely Allegheny regions of Central Pennsylvania, for the President and party returned yesterday to Washington.

GEARY'S APPEAL.

The Governor Unhappy Officially and Personally—How Wig-Wag, His Great Enemy, Captured the President.

Governor Geary is unhappy—not without cause—and restless, though we are glad to say in a right direction. His recent address, or appeal, or proclamation, whichever it is, made in the exercise of what he calls "one of the prerogatives of his position," on the subject of the danger of the Pennsylvania sinking fund, is a most remarkable paper. Our memory does not furnish us with any other instance of such executive interposition, and he must have been grievously exercised and alarmed when he took this unwonted step out of the routine path. It is a solemn warning to the people, now on the eve of making their nominations, not to re-elect to the Legislature those who represented them last year, or, if they do, to bind them strictly by instructions, under no circumstances, either of their own motion or "through the evil influence of affiliated corporations," to rob the treasury or despoil the sinking fund. This is the plain English of it, and hardly more plain than the Governor's vernacular. Now, when one remembers that the Legislature, whose return to Harrisburg the Executive so strongly deprecates, was overwhelmingly Republican, of precisely the same way of thinking as the Governor himself, and brimful of loyalty and love for the negro, the wonder grows apace, and we can perfectly understand the stupid amazement with which the horror-stricken managers of the radical cause in our sister State regard this acrobatic performance. Forney rubs his eyes, and, not knowing what to make of it, dismisses the matter with half a dozen lines more dull and unmeaning than usual. Even the independent press is puzzled into silence. The next election, it should be remembered, is the first at which the negroes vote; and we can comprehend the perplexity of the anxious neophytes when, prepared as they are to vote the Republican ticket, at least at the outset, they unexpectedly hear Geary's, their favorite soldier's, warning voice, telling them that the radical candidates are not to be trusted, for that they are little short of robbers, who will "seize and carry off the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt," and entail heavy taxation to replace it. Coincidently with this clap of thunder from a clear sky comes Fred. Douglass' counsel in the same city to the Philadelphia negroes not to consider themselves bound to vote the Republican ticket, and the consequence must be to puzzle sorely the new citizen. Let it be borne in mind that, in stating the practical embarrassment likely to result from the present abnormal state of things, we do not mean in any way to censure Governor Geary. So far from this that we applaud what he has done; and if it redound, as of course it must, to the advantage of the Democrats of Pennsylvania, who, unless exceptionally, had naught to do with these plundering devices, we shall not on that account abate our praise. It is really heroic; for not only does the Governor by this course array against him the compact phalanx of individual lobbyists and adventurers of his own party, but he throws down the gage of defiance to "the affiliated corporations" which, he says, threaten the honor and virtue of the commonweal. "Has not," the Governor boldly says, "has not the time come for determining the question of title to the sovereign power in this Commonwealth? Is that power a rightful and indefeasible estate of the people, or does it reside in incorporated companies enacted by our laws? Shall your Government be the instrument of corporate ambition and avarice, and an object of jest, ridicule, and reproach; or, in other words, shall corporations supersede the Government and become masters of the people?" This is brave talk, for it is a bold thing to defy the mammoth corporations which now bind Pennsylvania; and it is a healthy social sign that Geary—he who trembled and fled when he thought he heard the rumble of Jackson's artillery over the Blue Ridge—does not fear these "arrogant corporations," which from East and South and West, marshalled by expert strategists in this sort of campaigning like Scott and Cameron and Cass, may at any moment march upon Harrisburg. It may be that the Governor, being an ancient Jackson man (Andrew, not Stonewall), feels within him something of the ancient spirit which vanquished the Bank of the United States, and is will to try a fall with the giants of our day, alongside of whom the "Fiscal Agency," with its paltry thirty-five millions, was a dwarf. It is certainly a bold experiment. In one respect only, as sincere well-wishers of Pennsylvania, do we see cause to regret the sharp issue Governor Geary has made. His language is this:—"The question [of the sanctity of the sinking fund] is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue is now before you for your arbitrament. If you are alive to your interests and honor you will sustain the appeal now sent to you from the executive chamber." It is surely not necessary for us to say why we dread the decision of so precise an issue. It involves the whole credit of the State, and we see (and we incline to think Governor Geary sees too) but one safe path out of this grievous perplexity—the repudiation of the whole radical majority, and placing the legislative control in the hands of Geary's ancient and yet uncorrupted friends, the Democratic party.

In sober earnest, is it not a sad sight, an awful proof of the demoralization of the times, when a Governor has to make such an appeal in order to avert actual and certain dishonor?

Thus much for Governor Geary's restlessness. His unhappiness, so far as it is purely personal, is very intelligible. He is suffering from a disease which has been long endemic on the banks of the Susquehanna—a febrile craving for the Presidency. Ritner thought he would be President by virtue of anti-Masonry! Johnston was sure of it. Pollock, relying on Presbyterian piety and hatred of Popery, saw it nearly in his grasp. Curtin relied on his "Reserves." And now Geary, with his war record and is assumed influence at Washington, is, or was, looking covetously at the bauble. No pent-up Pennsylvania confines his powers; but although nothing but petroleum leaves the shores of his Commonwealth, and naught but brown sugar comes in, he has taken foreign commerce under his wing, and writes essays on that head to Admiral Porter. Yet, at the very moment when he thought his greatness was a-ripening, comes a summer frost that seems to kill it all. Cameron, his sworn, relentless foe, captures the great chieftain on whose sympathy, at least in 1876, Geary relied, and brings him trout-fishing to Lochiel. With most men this would prove and mean nothing, and the President, partaking of the convivial and highly intellectual society of which Senator Cameron is the centre, would preserve his independence. But Governor Geary knows, as every one to his sorrow knows, that social influences are omnipotent with our ductile Chief Magistrate, and actually in despair flies from the seat of government when the President in the Senator's train approaches. It is a cruel blow, and more than accounts for the spasmodic, if not convulsive, action which he has so recently developed.—*World editorial, June 12.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THE ATTENTION OF the charitable public is called to the Ladies' Strawberry Festival and Instrumental Music, to be held at CONCERT HALL, on the Evening of June 14, for the benefit of the Bedford Street Mission. Through the press the people have been acquainted with the desperate misery, squalor, and sickness that reign in those dark abodes of evil. A band of noble men and women have been noiselessly at work for some time among them, giving of their time, means, and strength to reduce these elements of wretchedness into order and decency. In consequence of the prevailing fever and other causes the funds of the Mission are at present inadequate to meet its wants, and the ladies appeal to the friends of the suffering, in all denominations, to aid them by the purchase of tickets, or donations of sugar, flowers, cake, or money to be used at the Festival. Tickets $1, to be had of GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street; at the Book Rooms, No. 1018 ARCH Street; or of any of the Managers, or at the Hall on the evening of the Festival, where any donations will also be thankfully received. 6 6 8t

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
5 26 thstu td F. FRALEY, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, May 25, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering a proposition to lease the works, franchises, and property of the Schuylkill Navigation Company to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

By order of the Managers.
6 6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1870.

Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this Company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.

S. SHEPHERD,
6 9 6t Treasurer.

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 3stuth3m

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1§

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
No. 393 BROADWAY,
New York.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 2§] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN LOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p§

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

5 28 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

Celebrated Patent Sofa Bedstead

Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

H. F. HOVER,
5 24 tuf6m No. 230 South SECOND Street, Philada

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,
No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR **NEW YORK**

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
1 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June 16, at 8 A. M.

The ACHILLES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 18.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, June 18th. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, June 25th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.

JUNE, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, June 3.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 10.
Prometheus, Friday, June 17.
J. W. Everman, Friday, June 24.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 25, 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
54 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Elijah Butler, aged fifty-six years, fell from a wagon at Sixth and Spring Garden streets, and was much injured about the head. He was taken to the hospital.

—Charles McArdle, fourteen years old, fell from a ladder yesterday at the new building at Tenth and Taylor streets, sustaining severe injuries. He resides at No. 921 Morris street.

—An address was delivered last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Leo Lloyd, of Liberia, at the Board of Trade Rooms, on the condition of the trade of that country with the United States.

—Yesterday afternoon the Irish Nationalists of Philadelphia held their first Grand Annual Picnic at Oakdale Park. About 2000 persons were present, who engaged in various games. A band of music played national airs and pieces adapted to the occasion.

—Joseph Spain, ten years old, whose parents reside on Christian street, between Eighth and Ninth, was run over last evening by a railway car, and had a foot and thigh injured very badly. He was removed to the hospital by policeman McCullough.

—The Directors of the Citizens' Association have requested the Commissioner of Highways to require the passenger railway companies to put the streets on which their tracks are laid in order. Several of the companies are now engaged in repairing the streets alongside of the tracks, while others are now moving in the matter as promptly as they should.

—A public meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held last evening, at the First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets. Rev. G. Dana Boardman, D. D., presided, and made some remarks.

Rev. Thomas Malcom, Corresponding Secretary of the society, made an appeal in behalf of funds to carry forward the work.

An address was also made by Rev. James M. Priest, of Greenville, Liberia.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon in Common Council chamber, Alderman David Beitler in the chair. On motion of Alderman Robert Thomas, a committee of five from each political party represented in the board was appointed to devise a method of voting and procedure in the board. The following is the committee:—Aldermen Thomas, Carpenter, Massey, Jones, Sutphin, Moore, McMullin, Belshaw, Dougherty, Riddle. Adjourned until July 6.

—It is seldom that we have a more painful occurrence to chronicle than took place yesterday afternoon on the Schuylkill, near the Wire Bridge. Three lads, sons of Joshua Whitworth, who resides in Loomis' place, near Twenty-second and Callowhill streets, left home in the afternoon and went together to the Schuylkill river and crossed the Wire Bridge to the west side, where Ernest, about ten years old, went in to bathe. He had been in the water but a short time, when finding himself getting beyond his depth, he called Alfred, who was a year older than himself, to help him. Alfred hurried to his assistance, and when he reached him was seized by the drowning brother, and both went down together. The youngest boy, Joshua, witnessed the sinking of his brothers, and then ran to a man who was approaching, and told him of the occurrence. By the time he got to the wharf the unfortunate lads were not to be seen. A boat was procured, and the bodies were soon recovered.

—Last evening, at its rooms in the Athenæum Building, the Pennsylvania Historical Society held its monthly meeting. The chair was filled by Benjamin Horner Coates. It was announced by the Secretary that since the last meeting 125 books, 147 pamphlets and 2 manuscript books were added to the society's already large, valuable, and curious library. A portrait of the Rev. Dr. Dorr, and a seal of the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, were added to the collection of relics. Among the books were a copy of the Common Prayer Book printed by William Bradford in the year 1710, and a copy of a very rare work entitled "Edito Princeps."

A series of resolutions appropriately referring to the demise of Samuel Hazzards, offered by the Secretary, was followed by eulogies by several of the members, and then adopted. The death of that eminent writer of fiction, William Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, was also announced.

Edward Pennington, of the Building Fund, announced that the amount now in the hands of the fund for the new structure was $13,000. A lot on the east side of Sixteenth street, below Walnut, has been purchased, and it is expected that in a short time the foundation of the proposed building will be laid.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on yesterday at 112¾.

—The Internal Revenue receipts were over a million dollars yesterday.

—A young lady was murdered near Louisiana, Mo., on Sunday, by a rejected suitor.

—The Judiciary Committee will to-day take up the case of Pat. Dooley for attempting the murder of Congressman Porter.

—The Beethoven festival commenced in New York last evening, a very large audience attending the inaugural concert.

—In the River and Harbor bill there is an item appropriating $15,000 for dredging the Schuylkill, near Market Street Bridge, which was carried by Mr. O'Neill.

—In the United States yesterday, after the close of our report, the Apportionment bill was considered and passed, the number of Representatives being placed at three hundred. Pending the consideration of the Southern Claims bill the Senate adjourned.

In the House the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was considered and passed. The message from the President relating to Cuba was referred to the Foreign Committee.

Foreign Affairs.

—Cholera is abating in India.

—Discussion on the infallibility dogma continues in the Œcumenical Council.

—The miniature steamer City of Ragusa, which recently sailed from Liverpool for America, has put back to Queenstown, having sprung aleak.

TELEGRAPHIC PHENOMENA.—A curious discovery has lately been made by the telegraphers on the little island of St. Pierre Miquelon. There are two telegraph stations on this island, one worked by an American company, which receives messages from Newfoundland and sends them on to Sydney, using a powerful battery and the ordinary Morse signals. The other is worked by the French Transatlantic Company, who employ exceedingly delicate instruments in receiving messages from Brest and Duxbury. These very sensitive instruments were found to be seriously affected by earth-currents—that is, currents depending on some rapid changes in the electrical condition of the island—which interfered very much with the working of the line. After adopting measures to obviate this difficulty, it was discovered that these earth currents were due in part to the operations of the powerful battery of the American Telegraph Company, that battery, every time it was used, actually charging, as a Leyden jar, the whole little rocky island of St. Pierre Miquelon. And it was found that by a proper disposition of the French instruments every word sent over the American line could be made to leave its *fac-simile* with the French company; and this, too, though the two lines nowhere come within several hundred yards of each other, the only connection of the two being through the earth.—*Boston Traveller.*

SHERIDAN'S POTIONS.

In the year 1805, on the day when the very animated debate took place upon the celebrated Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, the attention of a gentleman, who happened to enter a coffee-house near the House of Commons, was instantly fixed by another gentleman, whom he observed at one of the tables, with tea, and pen, ink, and paper before him. For some time the latter sat alternately drinking tea and taking down memoranda, and then called to the waiter to bring him some brandy, when, to the observer's great surprise, a half-pint tumblerful was brought. The gentleman placed it by him, continuing awhile alternately to write and drink tea; when at length collecting his papers together, he put them in his pocket, and swallowing the half-pint of brandy as if it had been water, went out of the coffee-house. The stranger was so much struck by all he had observed, particularly at the facility with which such a quantity of spirits was taken, that he could not forbear to ask the waiter who the gentleman was. The man replied, "Pshaw! don't you know him? Why, that's Sheridan: he's going now to the House of Commons." It will be remembered that in the course of this debate Mr. Sheridan made one of the finest speeches ever delivered by him, alike remarkable for keenness of argument and brilliancy of wit, and this under the influence of a potion that would wholly have deprived most men of their faculties.

The following anecdote of Sheridan was related by one of the oldest surviving friends and followers of Fox. This gentleman and Sheridan had dined together at Bellamy's. Sheridan, having taken his allowance, said as usual, "Now I shall go down and see what is doing in the House," which in reality meant, and was always so interpreted by whoever dined in his company, "I have drank enough; my share of the business is done; now do yours; call for the bill and pay up." The bill having been settled by Sheridan's friend, the latter, hearing that Sheridan was "up," felt curious to know what he could possibly be at, knowing the state in which he had just departed. Accordingly he entered the house, and to his no small astonishment found Sheridan in a fit of most fervid oratory, thundering forth the following well-known passage:—"Give them a corrupt House of Lords; give them a venal House of Commons; give them a tyrannical prince; give them a truckling court; and let me have but an unfettered press, and I will defy them to encroach a hair's-breadth upon the liberties of England!"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·28	MOON RISES	8·49
SUN SETS	7·32	HIGH WATER	2·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW,
T. L. GILLESPIE,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	May 26
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 28
Malta	Liverpool	New York v B	May 31
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 1
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	June 14
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	June 14
Calabria	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	June 15
America	New York	Bremen	June 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	June 18
England	New York	Liverpool	June 18
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	June 18
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 22
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	June 22
New York	New York	Bremen	June 23
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 25
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Australia	New York	Glasgow	June 25
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool via H.	June 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Fah-Kee	New York	Bermuda	June 14
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	June 16
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	June 17
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 18
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	June 18
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	June 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig G. S. Berry, Bradley, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Maria Roxana, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr Nevada, Grumley, Hartford, do.
Schr Fanny Bucklin, Bucklin, Boston, do.
Schr L. Baxter, Baxter, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Williams, Bristol, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Henry Pelham, Vickery, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Ship Westmoreland, Letourneau, 50 days from Shields, Eng., with iron and mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, etc., to Souder & Adams. At 5 P. M., Monday, passed brig M. P. Stewart, from Sagua for Philadelphia.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 43 hours from Boston, with mdse. to Henry Winsor & Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Agostina, Thom, 31 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Br. bark Koodoo, McLeod, 54 days from Malaga, with raisins, almonds, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Br. brig John McDonald, Adams, 13 days from Dorchester, N. B., with stone to P. Dougherty—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr D. Talbot, Amsbury, 17 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. P. Stotesbury & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Mahaska, ——, 12 days from Greenport, Me., with ice to Souder & Adams.

Schr Tantamount, Thompson, 8 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to Souder & Adams.

Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr D. Davidson, Smith, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Restless, Baxter, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Maggie Cain, Scull, 8 days from Bath, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel Charles Haslam & Co.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Reeves, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Wm. Walton, Hunter, from Richmond, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Damascus, Price, 5 days from Manokin river, Md., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr William and James, Outten, 2 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Alice and Ida, Meyers, from Rappahannock.

Schr B. H. Irons, Irons, from Wilmington, Del.

Schr Albert and Thomas, Taylor, from Rappahannock.

Schr Criterion, Conway, from Rappahannock.

BELOW.

Brigs S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas, and Ellen P. Stewart, from Sagua.

Mr. Samuel Schellinger, pilot, reports an unknown bark, laden with salt; also, an unknown English brig, laden with salt, having passed in the Breakwater at 3 P. M. on Sunday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 14.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

John Cullin, with coal to C. L. Foxwell.

Three Del. and Hudson boats, with coal, for New York.

Louisa, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 13.—Twelve barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 13.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

A. O. Buck, Geo. Kraff, R. Newkumet, C. McCaffrey, United Brothers, H. Campbell, J. O'Donnell, Alida, F. E. James, and Albemarle, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 13—A. M.—Passed in yesterday, a ship unknown. At Breakwater, barks Schamyl and Masonic; three barks, unknown; brig T H. Haviland, for Baltimore; 3 brigs unknown; and 15 schooners.

The schr Thomas Borden was hauled off the beach on Saturday by E. J. Morris & Co., and proceeded to Wilmington yesterday.

Wind S. Thermometer, 80.

3·50 P. M.—Passed in this P. M., brigs Ellen P. Stewart, from Sagua, and S. V. Merrick, from Cardenas. In harbor, bark Crescent, from St. Thomas; brig Ellen H., from St. John's P. R.; and schr Roswell, from Sagua, all for orders; bark Pawnee, brig Cecelia, and brig Cairo, bound out, and vessels reported this A. M. A steamer and a bark are passing in at 3·30. Wind S., blowing stiff. Thermometer, 84.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Coromandel, Chapman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 27th ult.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 11th instant.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 12th inst.

Bark William, Cole, hence, at Dunkirk 28th ult.

Barks Ganymede, Nelson, and Charlotte, Steif, for Philadelphia, remained at Bristol 29th ult., loading.

Bark Dunbrodie, Shekels, hence, remained at Kingston, Ja., 24th ult., for Havre.

Schr Mohawk, Bradley, hence at Norfolk 10th inst.

Schr J. T. Alberger, Corson, cleared at Wilmington, N., 10th inst. for New York.

Schrs David Babcock, Colcord; J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, and C. S. Grove, Weaver, hence for Boston; and Welcome R. Bebee, Lozier, hence for Portsmouth, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 10th inst.

Schr Dick Williams, Corson, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 10th inst.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst. for Philadelphia, with 300 barrels rosin, 200 do. tar, 171,000 shingles, and 6 tons iron.

Schr J. H. Shindler, from Boston, at Alexandria 11th inst.

Schr S. Wooster, hence for Boston, at New London 11th inst.

Schr A. Pharo, Shourd, hence for Providence, passed Hell Gate 12th inst.

Schr Frank Walter, Brewster, hence for New Haven, at New York 12th inst.

Schr Abbie, Cleaves, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 10th inst.

Schrs Ocean Wave, Bryant, and A. Tirrell, Atwood, hence, at Gloucester—not Galveston, as before.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Twenty-fifth Ward, and to Make an Appropriation Therefor.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to examine the title to all that certain lot of ground situate on the westwardly side of Frankford road, in the Twenty-fifth ward, beginning at a certain fifty feet wide street called Helen street (to be opened and placed upon the plan of the city plan), and extending along the westwardly side of Frankford road northwardly one hundred and fifty-three feet three and one-quarter inches, to ground of the estate of L. Q. C. Wishart, deceased; thence by the same westwardly in depth one hundred feet to ground of Thomas Wriggins, thence southwardly parallel with the Frankford road one hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches, more or less, to said Helen street; thence eastwardly along the north side of Helen street one hundred feet to the place of beginning; and if he approve of the same that he cause a conveyance of said lot of ground to be made to the city of Philadelphia, in fee, the consideration therefor to be the sum of ten thousand and two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents.

Section 2. That the sum of ten thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the purchase money for said lot of ground, to be paid out of the loan for school purposes, approved May 18, 1870, and the warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools, in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 14 1t

RESOLUTION

To lay Water Pipe on Twenty-third Street and other Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer be and is hereby authorized to lay water pipe on the following streets:—

Twenty-third street, from Christian street to Washington avenue.

Manton street, from Seventeenth street to Eighteenth street, Gray's Ferry road and Patton street.

Mount Holly street, from Wharton to Reed street.

Wharton street from Seventeenth street westward one hundred and ninety-six feet.

League street, west from Nineteenth street.

Sixteenth street, from Reed street to Buck road.

Dickerson street, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street.

Bancroft street, from Reed to Dickerson street.

Story street, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh street.

Westminster avenue, from Lancaster avenue to Forty-eighth street.

Gratz street, from Montgomery avenue to Berks street.

Ninth street, from Jefferson street to Oxford street.

Sepviva street, from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue.

Thompson street, from Lehigh avenue to Reading Railroad.

Montgomery avenue, from Germantown avenue to Sixth street.

Randolph street, from Oxford street to Montgomery street.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

6 14 1t

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$400,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	02,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400	Par. Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST, Counsel.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. M. Seyfert,
Laurence Myers,
J. M. Myers,
Wm. S. McManus,
Wm. B. Reaney,
Edward Samuel,
H. P. Muirheid,
Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67
CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870, $210,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.
Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 19

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Ass. Sec'y. Sec star

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ANDES
Insurance Company,
CINCINNATI.
Capital Stock $1,000,000

CORPORATORS AND COMMISSIONERS.
Robert Buchanan,
Joseph C. Butler,
A. D. Bullock,
Samuel M. Murphy,
Alfred Gaither,
H. A. V. Post,
Robert Mitchell.
Augustus Wessel,
Alexander Long,
C. W. Moulton.
J. B. BENNETT,
Chairman of Committee on Organization.

Books are now open in this city, for subscriptions to a limited amount of the Stock at the office of the undersigned, where all information may be obtained.

DUY & WOODS,
AGENTS,
No. 300 WALNUT Street,
6 1 12trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM T. BUTLER
3 5½ Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DIVORCES.
ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.
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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEASED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE
ABEL TESTIMONIAL.
Albert Cassedy, Manager.
THURSDAY NIGHT, June 16, 1870,
THE ABEL EVENT.
Complimentary Testimonial Tendered by his Friends and the Dramatic Profession to
MR. PETER E. ABEL,
Upon which occasion will be rendered R. Brinsley Sheridan's most effective and popular Comedy,
The School for Scandal,
The School for Scandal,
Which will be given with the principal characters arranged as follows, all the artists having
KINDLY AND CHEERFULLY VOLUNTEERED.

Miss Josie Orton as	Lady Teazle
Mrs. E. N. Thayer as	Lady Sneerwell
Mr. George H. Griffiths as	Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. T. A. Beckett as	Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. J. F. Cathcart as	Charles Surface
Mr. Adam Everly as	Joseph Surface
Mr. Robert Craig as	Crabtree
Mr. C. A. McManus as	Sir Benj. Backbite
Mr. W. W. Moreland as	Careless

Other characters by Messrs. Thomas Hampton (his first appearance in this city), John Matthews, T. M. Meagher, R. L. Reed, W. Osborne, J. Worth, T. O. Collins, George Holland, Jr., etc.,
TO ALL OF WHOM
The Executive Committee herein desire to convey their thanks and publicly testify to the cordiality they have evinced in the movement towards Mr. ABEL'S BENEFIT, many of them unhesitatingly occupying, on this occasion, places in the entertainment subordinate to those belonging to and occupied by them regularly in their profession.
THE ORCHESTRA
Will compare favorably with those EMPLOYED IN GRAND OPERA, and will be composed of
CAREFULLY SELECTED SOLOISTS
and efficient supporters, who will be under the direction of the celebrated composer, arranger, and chef d'orchestre, J. W. JOST.
For particulars of the musical portion of the entertainment see small bills.
Admission One Dollar.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURING SEATS
Seats may be secured at the Academy of Music, and at Turner's Bookstore, No. 808 Chesnut street.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
The doors will be opened at 7·15; begin at 8. 6 13 4t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 14,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his exquisitely beautiful impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great drama entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE; OR,
THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
Received nightly by large and brilliant audiences with
ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
RIP VAN WINKLE JOSEPH JEFFERSON
MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Chairs secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, June 13,
SECOND AND LAST WEEK
Of the original, world-famous
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
The eminent Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
In new and original Acts during the week. Little Mac, Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed, Griffin, Ross' Great Orchestra, the splendid Vocal Quintette, in a Programme replete with all the choicest gems of Minstrelsy.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. [6 13 6t
SHOO FLY. DAN BRYANT, SHOO FLY.
SHOO FLY. DAN BRYANT, SHOO FLY.

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SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
For a short season, commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 13, Mad'lle MARIE ZOE, and her New York Company, in the beautiful military drama,
THE FRENCH SPY.
Mad'lle Zoe and Mr. W. J. Fleming in the great Broad sword Combat. Zoe Matinee, Saturday, at 2·30 P. M. 6 11 6t

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

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THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

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Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1870.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

THE Republican voter who carelessly or purposely neglects to participate in the delegate elections to-day will have a poor excuse for complaining of the character and antecedents of the men placed in nomination to-morrow. The polls are opened at four o'clock in the afternoon and close at eight o'clock in the evening. If any of our readers who are entitled to a vote have neglected to avail themselves of the privilege, let them do their duty to themselves and the Republican party, if it is not too late by the time this paragraph meets their eye.

NATURALIZATION.

THE very excellent bill for the regulation of naturalization introduced in the House of Representatives by Judge Davis, of New York, was defeated a few days ago by the Democrats, with the aid principally of Western Republican members, with large foreign constituencies. None of the opponents of this bill had a single intelligent argument to urge against it. It did not interfere with the rights of a single citizen, and it was only such a measure of protection as common sense, prudence, and a due regard for the welfare of the country and the purity of the ballot-box dictated. Its sole object was to prevent fraud, and to secure the real citizens of the country from being overruled at the elections by the votes of European emigrants just landed upon our shores; and yet because it threatened to put a stop to the shameful practices by which certain men have obtained their seats in the House of Representatives, it secured the entire vote of the Democracy and, to their shame be it spoken, of a large number of men who profess to be Republicans. The defeat of this bill was a great misfortune, and it is gratifying to find that Judge Davis, nothing daunted by the unfavorable action of the House, persisted in pressing some measure for the reform of existing abuses upon its notice; and yesterday he secured the passage of a bill that, if not as desirable as that originally introduced, will be at least a partial protection against fraud in the issuing of naturalization papers. This bill passed the House yesterday by a strict party vote of 200 ayes to 46 noes, and as there is no probability that anything better will secure the approval of the present Congress, we hope the Senate will pass it without delay, so that it may become a law.

THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

TO-DAY the Republican citizens elect delegates, who will on the morrow nominate the party candidates for the three judgeships to be filled in October. Two of these are to sit on the Common Pleas bench, and one on that of the District Court. It will seem hardly necessary for us to dwell on the great importance of having these offices filled by men who combine at once the qualifications of intelligence, integrity, and patriotism. There is no other place in a republic the influence of which for good can be so great and for evil so hurtful. An executive may be tyrannical; the people see it and check him, for with him no discretion is vested. The Legislature may be corrupt, and pass laws which violate the sacred rights of liberty or property; the judiciary interpret these laws so as to cancel the evil and right the wrong; but if the judiciary itself be corrupt or inefficient, there is no redress within the people's reach. The large discretion vested in them is a shield behind which they can justify their malpractices, and the wrongs inflicted upon one person must be often repeated before public attention is attracted and public indignation aroused. These considerations in theory are enough to provoke general interest in the choice of those who are to wear the ermine, but when we see the fearful ills arising from bad judges practically exemplified in our sister city of New York, we have undoubted proof that our property, liberty, even life itself, depend on our acting with a wise discretion in their choice.

We have heretofore preserved a studied silence in regard to the judicial nominations, feeling that if the contest was to be decided by the popularity or merit of the competitors, we could with safety let the choice go without any attempt at influence or warning. But the rumors which have been circulated of late have been so generally spread that it is well to call the attention of our citizens to some of the dangers which they run, should the machinations or combinations of interested parties prevail. And to the gentlemen who are to act as delegates we would give one cardinal rule of guidance, *Vote against the man who asks you to vote for him.* No man is fit for such an office of dignity and honor who will solicit support as a beggar solicits alms from all whom he encounters. Yet we hear it said that So-and-so is "canvassing the city," and that such and such a candidate has got such a precinct "set up" for him. Surely we have indeed sunk low when the office which has been filled by many of the purest and ablest of Pennsylvania's citizens shall be occupied by men who huckster their personal claims from polling booth to polling booth, and exhibit their own merits, like "Coriolanus" did his wounds, as claims for popular suffrage. Against all such every right-minded delegate will set his face.

Again, we are told of a most atrocious proceeding which calls itself a "combination," and which is to dispose of all the judgeships. By it two or three gentlemen are to have their friends combine together and nominate each other. In other words, a "ring" is to be formed which is to fill all the judicial offices at its own pleasure. Rumor ascribes such method to this device: that when two of the parties in the "combination" desire to have the same judgeship, they agree to cast lots as to which should take the coveted place, and leave to the one who failed in his desires the *secondary* position in the District Court. We are loth to believe that there is any such design. To have such honors as the bench bestows gambled for by competitors is a disgrace too deep to be tolerated. With these tales in the ears of the public, the community will watch with a scrutinizing eye the proceedings of the delegates, and should their actions give proof to these rumors, the successful candidates under the "combination" will find that while a nomination may be decided by lot, an election is decided by merit.

We do not, however, apprehend that we will have any but good men placed in nomination. But we want men of extensive practice, considerable experience, and undoubted integrity. Especially do we need legal ability in the District Court. Before that tribunal will come all those cases which involve more than $300 in their decision. All the complicated questions of commercial transactions come there, all the involved intricacies of real estate titles, all, in fact, of the civil causes of our citizens which are of sufficient moment to merit consideration. In the breasts of the judges of that court rests the muniments of title to our property, and if that department prove faithless, either through ignorance or evil motives, we are endangered in our possessions and made liable to illegal deprivations. Let the judge of that court, therefore, be a man of matured experience, high and undoubted moral character, and one who when tried in public place has not been found wanting in the discharge of public duty.

In the Common Pleas we are to have two judges. All the qualifications we have named for the District Court are requisites here; and when, in addition to that, it is remembered that all election questions are for its decision, the importance of having a high-minded patriot is added, while the fact that life itself is under their control calls for men to fill that office who possess the highest qualities of head and heart. If the convention will take candidates in whom these qualifications are combined, then we will not only have a great partisan triumph, but by the result of the October election we will perform an eminent service to the community in which we live and over whose destinies the gentlemen named will have so important an influence.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE special message of the President, relating to Cuban affairs, which was transmitted to Congress yesterday, will command general attention. It will be seen that it substantially confirms opinions that have from time to time been expressed in the columns of this journal, especially those relating to the desperate character of the prospects of the revolutionists, and their prevailing disposition to ensconce themselves in comfortable hotels and boarding-houses in the United States, and to resort to an endless succession of schemes to induce American citizens to fight their battles, instead of manfully facing their Spanish foes on their native soil. Considering the disparity of force, and the utter absence of thorough organization among the insurgents, the prolongation of the contest can only be accounted for by the disposition of all Spanish-American populations to encourage and perpetuate anarchy. They seem to forget that "order is heaven's first law," and after a permanent and stable authority is once weakened, they apparently lack the capacity of establishing a new one on any other basis than a relentless despotism. The late commander-in-chief of the insurgents alleges that they "have not ten thousand arms," that "all commercial intercourse or trade with the exterior world has been utterly cut off," and the message tells us that they "hold no town or city, have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts, no organization for the receiving or collecting of revenue, no seaport to which a prize may be carried or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory and mountain fastnesses which they occupy."

Natural as it is for Americans to sympathize with every nationality struggling against oppression, and anxious as they may be to see the Cubans relieved of their Spanish yoke, they cannot fail to perceive the folly of complicating and endangering all their diverse commercial interests on behalf of an organization which bears on its face such lamentable evidences of impotence, and which avowedly seeks effective strength in foreign lands, rather than among the people who are presumably oppressed. From time immemorial he who would be free himself must strike the blow. Even the colored men of this country secured universal emancipation and the establishment of universal suffrage mainly by the fact that they furnished hundreds of thousands of soldiers to suppress the Rebellion; for their bearing in the battle-field did infinitely more to enforce a recognition of their rights than all the arguments of Republican orators. The Cubans, in lacking the capacity or the disposition to make a resolute and vigorous stand against their enemies, and in expatriating themselves by thousands, forfeit the claims to the generous consideration which might otherwise be granted. In our own Revolution the chances of aid from France would have been poor indeed if, instead of merely sending a few able commissioners to the French Court, thousands of the leading citizens of that era had crossed the ocean to enjoy the pleasures of Parisian life. If those who have most at stake will not or dare not directly confront Spanish power, why should the United States as a nation become embroiled in a quarrel that is so poorly sustained?

The message sums up the present situation in Cuba as one of guerilla warfare. It alleges that the insurrection "seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking, from ambush, convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause." It further adds that while the Spanish authorities have issued murderous and revengeful decrees, the Cuban chief "has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate order, in one day, of upwards of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war!" Cruel as the Spaniards are, the Cubans seem, if possible, to be still more relentless, and the contest is more like that waged on our frontiers in times of Indian hostilities than the combats of civilized mankind. Red Cloud, Billy Bowlegs, Black Hawk, Tecumseh, King Philip, and Powhatan, rather than George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams, furnish the type of the Cuban patriot of 1870. And we trust that it will be impossible for any press to issue enough Cuban bonds to blind the eyes of the people or of Congress to the impropriety and impolicy of a premature recognition of Cuban belligerency.

THE *Press* of this morning performs an excellent service to the Republican voters of this city by publishing, in a nine-column article, the boundaries of each and every election division in the city, and the place at which the delegate election will be held this afternoon. With this index in his hand, no Republican voter will have an excuse for neglecting his duty this evening. The preparation and publication of such an article is not less creditable in the way of newspaper enterprise than it is serviceable to the Republicans of the city.

A LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS is now being prepared by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, who perhaps is better fitted to perform such a task than any writer in the country. If Dr. Mackenzie brings all his resources to bear he will undoubtedly produce a most interesting and valuable biography. And as it is promised that the work will contain personal recollections, anecdotes, and letters, many of which have never been published, the admirers of the deceased novelist will await its appearance with considerable impatience. This memoir is intended to accompany a volume of hitherto uncollected pieces in prose and verse by Mr. Dickens, which will very shortly be issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

—Only three Illinois papers oppose the adoption of the new constitution, and two of these base their opposition on the recognition of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ THIN

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☞ THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "OLD MAN'S HOME" will be celebrated on THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 4 P. M., at the "HOME," THIRTY-NINTH and POWELTON Avenue (Arch street). Addresses may be expected from Dr. BEADLE, Rev. G. DANA BOARDMAN, and other eminent speakers. 6 13 3t

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☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold a Rose and Strawberry Show at HORTICULTURAL HALL, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, June 14. 1t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA, June 13, 1870.

An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at this office on MONDAY next, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

6 14 tu2t* CHAS. WESTON, JR., Secretary.

☞ POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUNE 13, 1870.

Mails for Boston, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, and Newport will close at this office at 12 noon, instead of 2 P. M., after this date, in consequence of the 2·45 P. M. train having been discontinued.

1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

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POLITICAL.

☞ TENTH WARD.

At a regular stated meeting of the
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
TENTH WARD,
held at their Headquarters on the 6th of May, 1870, the following
RESOLUTIONS,
offered by GEORGE MORRISON COATES, Esq., were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:—

Resolved, That the valuable and long-continued services rendered to the Republican cause by WILLIAM R. LEEDS, and the fearless fidelity with which he has discharged every duty imposed upon him in the various positions to which he has been called, and in which he has *served the Republican party without compensation or reward*, entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of his political friends, and particularly of this Committee, which for fourteen years consecutively has enjoyed the benefit of his active and patriotic labors.

2. *Resolved*, That we know of no man in the Republican party who has labored more honestly, more zealously, or more unselfishly for its cause than WILLIAM R. LEEDS, and that both *as party men and citizens* we respectfully and heartily recommend him to our fellow citizens as the Republican candidate FOR SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA.

3. *Resolved*, That, independent of all party considerations, we can conscientiously recommend Mr. LEEDS as a citizen worthy to be trusted, as a just and upright man, who has never eaten the bread of idleness nor dishonesty, or oppressed the poor, and as a gentleman in all respects qualified to perform, with satisfaction to the public and honor to himself, the duties of the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President Executive Committee.

Attest—JOHN F. POLE,
Secretary. 6 13 2t

☞ NINTH WARD
REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13, 1870.

The Republican Voters of the Ninth Ward will assemble at their respective division houses, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 14th instant, between 4 and 8 o'clock, P. M., to elect delegates to the various Republican conventions.

The 8th division will vote at the house of JOSEPH SHAW, N. W. corner of Twenty-first and Chestnut streets.

A certified roll of voters, as registered, has been placed in the hands of the Election Officers in each division.

6 13 2t JOHN E. ADDICKS, President.

☞ FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

☞ SURVEYOR'S DELEGATES,
FOURTH SURVEY DISTRICT
(13TH, 14TH, AND 15TH WARDS),
Will meet on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at Mount Vernon Hall, S. W. corner of THIRTEENTH and MOUNT VERNON Streets.
1t* By order of the Committee.

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BY "BOZ,"

Never Before Collected.

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CHALLIES at 12½c., sold early in the season at 25c.
ONE CASE LAWNS, FAST COLORS, 12½c.
ONE CASE BROWN GROUNDS, 12½c.
FIGURED GRENADINES, 20c.
JAPANESE CLOTHS, 25 and 31c.

A great variety of MIXTURES at 25c. and upwards for Suits.

4-4 LINENS AND GRASS CLOTH, for Travelling Dresses and Suits, at 25 cents.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have in stock a full assortment of WHITE GOODS, consisting of

8-4 FRENCH ORGANDIES.
SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.
SWISS MUSLINS, VICTORIA LAWNS.
PLAID ORGANDIES, PUFFED MUSLINS.
LADIES' AND GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS.
APPLIQUE AND VALENCIENNES LACES.
PLINTS, POINT APPLIQUE, and
THREAD LACE COLLARS and HDKFS.
EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, Etc.
All of which will be sold at Moderate Prices.

A FULL LINE OF FANCY AND ROMAN TIES, KID, THREAD, AND SILK GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Etc.

Black Crape and Crape Veils.

Pink, Blue, and White Tarlatans,

AT 25 CENTS A YARD.

COLORED NETTINGS.
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.
SUMMER BED SPREADS.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
SUMMER FLANNELS.
BATHING FLANNELS,
TURKISH TOWELS.
BATH TOWELS, CRASH, Etc.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ORGANDY LAWN ROBES.

A Fresh Lot Just Received,

PERCALE ROBES.
JACONET ROBES.
ORGANDY LAWNS.
CAMBRIC LAWNS.
FIGURED LINENS.
BLACK AND COLORED LAWNS.
LILAC, PINK AND BLUE LAWNS.
FOULARD PERCALES, New Goods.
FIGURED AND STRIPE PERCALES.
CORDED, STRIPE AND FIGURED PIQUE.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY MORNING,

45 PIECES HANDSOME STYLES GRENADINES.

White Ground Grenadines.

Black Ground Grenadines.

Light Ground Gay Figured Grenadines, 31 cents, reduced from 50 cents.

Black Ground Satin Stripe Hernani, best quality, 28 cents.

The above goods are worthy special attention of customers, comprising elegant goods, fully FIFTY PER CENT. LESS than any goods offered.

Japanese Poplins reduced to 25 and 28 cents.

Organdy Lawns, 16 cents, worth 38 cents.

150 pieces Satin Stripe and Check Muslins for dresses.

6-4 and 8-4 Fine French Muslins, 38 to 62 cents.

Job lot of Piques, 25 cents; Heavy Cord Pique.

5000 pieces Marseilles Trimming, half price.

Black Hernani, 31 to 62 cents.

Dress Goods at Great Bargains.

Handsome Pointe Lace Collars.

2000 English Thread Collars, 37c to $1·75. Great job.

Lace Collars, new, 25 to 62 cents.

New style Ruffiings and Large Collars.

100 dozen Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 12½ cents, finest for the price.

Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.

Fine Quality Buff and Chocolate Linen Lawns, for suits, 25 to 37 cents.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

50 pieces Fine Table Damasks, reduced to close.

100 pieces Honeycomb Towels, large size, 25 cents.

Fine Linen for Fronting.

100 dozen best quality Steel Embroidering Scissors, Morocco cases.

Fine French Soaps and Perfumery.

Large lot Sun Umbrellas.

Ladies' Fine Gauze Lisle Gloves.

" " Gauze Silk "

Gents' Lisle Thread, 25 and 38 cents. Half price.

MATTING! MATTING! MATTING!

150 pieces New Matting, 30 cents. Warranted perfect.

New Matting, 35 cents.

New Matting, 40 cents.

New Matting, 48 cents. 6 14tuth2t4p

Best Goods offered this season. We recommend it as CHEAPER and BETTER than any matting in the MARKET. All we will have this season.

Desirable Dress Goods and Silks
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK AND STEEL STRIPE SILKS. Just received.
BLUE AND WHITE, BLACK AND WHITE.
LILAC AND WHITE, GREEN AND WHITE, and PINK AND WHITE STRIPE SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK SILKS OF THE BEST GRADES.
A Full Line of COLORED SILKS for Dresses and Trimming purposes.
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, cut bias.
BEST JAPANESE SILKS, $1.
A Fresh Lot of JAPANESE SILK ROBES just received, all colors.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Black Silk and Wool Grenadines and Hernanies.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

8-4 SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES.
3-4 SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES.
8-4 ALL-WOOL HERNANIES.
3-4 ALL-WOOL HERNANIES.
VERY RICH FIGURED GRENADINES for sale below the cost of importation. A fresh lot just received.
3-4 and 8-4 WHITE HERNANIES for Evening Dresses.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Black Lace Sacques and Pointes,

Of our own importation,

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE POINTES.
GRENADINE SHAWLS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
SEA-SIDE SHAWLS.

The Bedouin, Metternich and Czarina Arabs at $4·00.

SUMMER SHAWLS IN VARIETY, FOR SALE VERY LOW.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1t4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
Exclusively of their own importation,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
4 12 tus3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.

This favorite FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, with additional home-like comforts and attractions, will be reopened on JUNE 18.

Terms, $21·00 per week.

Application to be made to
LYCETT & SAWYER,
6 1 20t*4p Cape May, New Jersey.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A PARTnership Account.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 28, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:

No. 1. Valuable Tract of Land, 427 acres, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land, situate in Woodward Township, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, bounded as follows: beginning at a hemlock; thence west by land of Hugh Henderson's heirs 230 perches to a white oak; thence north by land of Cadbury 304 perches to a white oak; thence east 230 perches to a chestnut; thence south 304 perches to the hemlock and place of beginning, containing 427 acres and 30 perches of land, more or less, with usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, &c. It is heavily covered with the best quality of white pine timber, and is about 3 miles from Clearfield creek.

No. 2. Tract, 100 acres. All that undivided half interest in all that tract of land, situate in Woodward township, county and State aforesaid, adjoining the above; bounded by lands of Andrew Baughmen and Joseph Logan; containing 100 acres. The same tract of land conveyed to William Irwin as the property of Joseph Logan, by Josiah R. Reed, High Sheriff of Clearfield county, by Sheriff deed dated August 20, A. D. 1857, duly recorded at Clearfield, in the office for recording deeds and other instruments for the county of Clearfield, in deed book "R." page 526, etc., and being the same tract of land described in an article of agreement made between William Irwin and Amasa Wilks, on the 21st of July, A. D. 1863, which was duly assigned by Amasa Wilks, on the 30th of May, 1864, to the above-named grantors, the said agreement being carried into effect by William Irwin, conveying the premises to the grantors above-named, in fee, by his deed, bearing date August 5, A. D. 1864, duly recorded in the office aforesaid.

STOCKS.

2100 shares Clarion and Allegheny River Oil Co.

$1500 coupon first mortgage bonds of the Juniata Iron Manufacturing Co. (being in three bonds of $500 each).

Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 14 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Stree

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

A Youth of Twenty Unites with a Widow of Seventy, and Settles a Board Bill.

A wedding occurred the other day in the town of Perryopolis, Pa., which surprised the natives, and set gossipdom all agog. A youth of twenty summers, who until a recent period resided in Birmingham, made his appearance in the village above mentioned, and took up quarters at a boarding house kept by a widow lady who had attained her seventieth year. The Birmingham youth soon found himself indebted for boarding to the amount of about forty dollars, and unable to liquidate. His new home was quite a pleasant one, and he seemed not at all disposed to give it up. But empty pockets admonished him that something must be done to settle that bill before the old lady should take it into her head to "dun" him. Otherwise he must suffer the exposure of "empty pockets, the worst of crimes," with the disgrace which generally attaches to that condition. The young man, after weighing the matter carefully, hit upon the idea of marrying the widow, and thus, by one bold stroke, wiping out the score which the old lady had "hung up" against him. Having determined upon his course of action, our youth at once proceeded to court the old girl. The courtship was short and decisive. From the beginning to the ending thereof only six hours had elapsed, and the result was an engagement to enter into the bonds of matrimony. Mutually agreeing upon a speedy consummation of the affair, the gay couple visited the nearest 'Squire's office. This magistrate, after glancing at the pair, refused to perform the ceremony on the ground of conscientious scruples. They did not become discouraged and return to the widow's domicil unmarried. Not a bit of it, as the sequel will show. About a mile and a half from the town is the office of Justice Hopkins, and thither the lovers wended their way on foot. It was after midnight when they reached the office of the magistrate, but the squire was called up, and after spending an hour or two in looking through "Purdon's Digest," and not finding any law to prevent a midnight marriage, the knot was tied, and the "twain made one," returned home rejoicing.

On Saturday morning about 9 o'clock the groom was seen in the vicinity of Layton's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, with a carpet-bag in one hand and another man's boots in the other. He reached Birmingham safely, and is now relating to friends how tired he had become of married life.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR SPRING STYLES
IN STOCK.
FULL SUPPLY.
ALL KINDS,
ALL SIZES,
ALL STYLES,
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
READY-MADE OR IN THE PIECE,
TO BE MADE
TO ORDER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

NO OLD STOCK!—We have from 65 to 70 hands daily in our cutting department, and from 1500 to 2000 hands making up the clothing in our substantial and beautiful styles. It matters not if we manufacture one hundred thousand dollars worth this week, they are all sold, and the same quantity takes their place the next.

We receive hundreds of orders daily for our $10 all-wool Cassimere Suit, and other suits, from all the surrounding States; from Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Richmond, Va., and from all the nearer States. Many suits have been ordered from New York city; they say there never was any clothing gotten up in that city to approach them, either in style or quality, for the money.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

JUST THE THING
FOR THE SEASHORE
are the
SKELETON
BANNOCKBURN SUITS,
made by
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESTNUT STREET.

IT WILL RELIEVE THE BABY.—There is no mistake about it. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, softens the gums, reduces all inflammation, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in all cases. It gives universal satisfaction.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—"Mercy is," says Shakespeare, "like the gentle dew from heaven." PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is as clear and transparent. Grey hair can be graduated to any natural shade with this fluid. Of all the toilet triumphs of chemistry, this is the most important. No sediment. Sold by all druggists.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash, alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnu street, lower side.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

☞ WARM WEATHER SUITS.
☞ Warm Weather Suits.
☞ Warm Weather Suits.
Handsome and Cheap. ☜
Handsome and Cheap. ☜
Handsome and Cheap. ☜
☞ Wanamaker & Brown.
☞ Wanamaker & Brown.
☞ Wanamaker & Brown.
Oak Hall. ☜
Oak Hall. ☜
Oak Hall. ☜
☞ Cuban Tweed Suits.
☞ Cheviot Suits, all shades.
☞ Bannockburn Suits.
☞ Black Dress Suits.
☞ Towel Vests. ☞ White Vests.
☞ Towel Vests. ☞ White Vests.
☞ Linen Suits. ☜
☞ Drap d'Ete Suits. ☜
☞ Alpaca Coats. ☜
☞ LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing.
Best Make. Lowest Prices.

☞ Ladies will find our Boys' and Children's stock on our first floor, so as to save climbing up stairs.
☞ During the past ten years we never had
☞ such an enormous quantity of choice and
☞ cheap summer wear for Gents, Youths,
☞ Boys, and Children, and an examination
☞ will gratify any who cannot comprehend
☞ our enormous business and the vast prepara-
☞ tions we make for it.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
MAMMOTH CLOTHING HOUSE,
Sixth and Market streets.

MARRIED.

MCILHATTEN—PATTERSON.—On the evening of the 7th instant, by the Rev. S. O. Wylie, Mr. DAVID J. MCILHATTEN to Miss MARY PATTERSON, both of this city.

STOCKTON—KATZES.—At the residence of Rev. Silian Bonhomme, Mr. RICHARD STOCKTON, formerly of Baltimore, to Miss ALICE H. KATZES, of this city.

DIED.

DODSON.—On the 14th instant, ROBERT B. DODSON, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 511 S. Fifteenth street, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. ***

FRETZ.—On the 11th instant, CECELIA FRETZ, wife of John Fretz, of Doylestown, Pa., aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Henry Remmey, No. 947 N. Seventh street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

MANDERFIELD.—On the 12th instant, MARY A. MANDERFIELD, wife of John G. Manderfield, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 223 Lombard street, on Wednesday morning at 7½ o'clock.

MILLIGAN.—On the 13th instant, ALEXANDER MILLIGAN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Welcome Relief Association; also, No. 5, Caledonian Beneficial Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2106 Carroll street, on Thursday, June 16, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.

WATER COOLERS,

$2·00	$5·00	$8·00
2·50	5·50	9·00
3·00	6·00	10·00
3·50	7·00	12·00
4·00	7·50	20·00

REFRIGERATORS,

$1·50	$12·00	$25·00
1·75	14·00	28·50
2·25	16·50	32·00
7·00	18·00	35·00
9·00	19·00	40·00
11·00	22·00	50·00

CREAM FREEZERS,
$2·00 TO $30·00

WALNUT BRACKETS.

CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthfimrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

XL—ALL REFRIGERATORS
ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, abov Third.

Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
CHROMOS, PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC. ETC.

A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panorama just received. 11 10 rp

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, with revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPE, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, and
PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
6 11 s3t tu3t th3trp PHILADELPHIA.

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.
Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT
KING WASHER.
Fifteen hundred solu within four months.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.
GENERAL AGENTS,
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wooden Ware Dealers,
No. 516 MARKET STREET,
5 5 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER, one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at
W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
6 4 stuth1m Philadelphia.

TO FLORISTS.—CHINESE PRIMROSE Seed, also other Seeds of choice Florists' Flowers for sowing this month, to insure blooming plants by Christmas. See special list just published. H. A. DREER, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

SEEDS NOW IN SEASON FOR PLANTING.—Snap Short Beans, Sugar Corn, Champion of England Peas, Long Orange Carrot Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Kohlrabi, Endive, all the best varieties, at DREER'S Seed Warehouse, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

DRUMHEAD AND FLAT DUTCH CABbage Plants, Celery Plants, Egg Plants grown in pots, Sweet Potato Plants, etc., at H. A. DREER'S, No. 714 CHESNUT Street. 6 14tuths3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address,
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
76 thstulm 6 26 dim 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
6 11 1m JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for tee season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.

Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO.,
6 11 1m Proprietors.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character.
JOHN METZ,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.
MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 1m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

MRS. McCLEES' COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN.
ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week.
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach.
ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season the 25th of June.
6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season
6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor. Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Sr., Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE
AT THE
CRYSTAL SPRING,
ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.
J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.
P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY.

Having purchased the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., I beg leave to inform the public that I have made sundry additions and alterations in the establishment for the comfort, convenience and accommodation of guests. To secure their comfort and to promote their pleasure will be my only aim, and it is my determination to offer all the inducements that can be promised at any other Watering Place in the United States.

The patronage bestowed on this establishment in former years I respectfully solicit during the coming season. F. W. VAN OSTEN, Proprietor.

Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1, is engaged for the season. 6 8 12t

BENTZ HOUSE,
Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARDING AT BISHOPTHORPE, BETHLEHEM, PA.—First-class in every respect. Rooms large and airy. Grounds extensive and shady. Pure, *soft* spring water introduced into the house for drinking and bathing. The house is twenty minutes' walk from the depot. Fine plank walk to the church and to the depot. Five trains daily to Philadelphia, and eight trains daily to New York. Persons fond of fishing can have several hours' fine sport by taking the early morning trains up, and fishing in the mountain streams that empty into the Lehigh river. House will be ready to receive boarders on and after June 27. For terms and further particulars apply to MRS. ANABLE,
6 8 2w Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guests Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, $3·50 per day and $21 per week for June and September. $4 per day and $25 per week for July and August, Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

EXCURSIONS.

BOARDMAN'S THIRD ANNUAL
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
SATURDAY, June 25, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Wharf at 3·30 P. M.

Returning, leaves Atlantic, Monday, 27th, at 7 o'clock A. M. Round trip $2·00.

Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazar, No. 614 Chesnut street, and at Vine Street Wharf. 6 11 12t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 283 S. FOURTH Street, above Spruce, a superior DWELLING-HOUSE, 22 feet front, every modern convenience, in complete order; early possession; convenient to Post Office and to Exchange and Insurance Companies.
D. T. PRATT,
5 30 20t No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO RENT—FIXTURES FOR SALE—No. 9 N. SECOND Street. Good stand for Dry Goods or Hat Business. Apply on premises to
6 1 12t* KEIM & BIDDLE.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,
Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street
PHILADELPHIA,
Importers, Manufacturers and ealers
Upholstery Goods,
Car Trimmings
Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings.
Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,
Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding
ETC. ETC. 3 18 3m5p
Wholesale and Retail.

FURNITURE.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE
AT
HENKELS',
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.
$100,000 WORTH
AT
AUCTION PRICES.
All Warranted as First-class Goods.
GEO. J. HENKELS.
5 14 stuth1mrp

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.

Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.

A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds..............	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., | DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. | Paris. [3 1

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Senator Anthony.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 14.—Mr. Anthony was re-elected to-day by the Legislature to the United States Senate.

Senator Cragin.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14.—Mr. Cragin was re-elected to-day by the Legislature to the United States Senate.

FROM THE STATE.

Knights Templar.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 14.—The Grand Conclave of Pennsylvania met at Williamsport to-day. The following officers were elected:—M. P. G. M., C. F. Knapp, of Bloomsburg; R. P. D. G. M., James M. Porter, Easton; R. P. I. G. M., Geter C. Shidle of Pittsburg; R. P. G. P. C. of W., M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia; R. P. G. M. of Ex., Francis V. Barnet, of Easton; R. P. G. R., Thomas W. Wright, of Pittsburg.

FINANCIAL.

A BALANCE REMAINING
OF
First Morgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad of Virginia,

Are offered at a rate that makes them the best paying investment on the market.

Bonds in $1000s and $500s.

Descriptive Pamphlets and Maps furnished.

SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 13 5t PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
WHOLESALE STOCK
Is Now on Exhibition in their Retail Department,
Constituting the Greatest Concentration of Bargains in
DRY GOODS
EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.
To be sold prior to the dissolution of their firm on the 30th of this month.
STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
6 11 stuth3t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.
REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS
From No. 804 Chesnut street to
No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,
Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER.
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
8 ;rp PHILADELPHIA.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, 10 18[tu3] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens. This work is the acknowledged masterpiece of the author, and it is particularly interesting on account of its autobiographical character. "David Copperfield" is not strictly an autobiography, but it undoubtedly contains many reminiscences of Mr. Dickens' early struggles and successes in authorship, and some of the scenes in it could scarcely have been written as they were if they were not personal reminiscences. Messrs. Peterson publish a number of editions of Dickens' works, at prices to suit everybody, and, in consequence of the large demand caused by the sudden death of the author, they have determined to sell them to the public at wholesale rates for a short time. This will be an excellent opportunity for those who wish to possess complete sets of the great novelist's works to procure them at very small expense.

The same house sends us "The Countess of Rudolstadt," by George Sand. This is the second volume of Petersons' complete edition of George Sand's works, and it will be read with interest by all who have perused "Consuelo," to which it is the sequel. "The Countess of Rudolstadt" is not equal to "Consuelo," but it has great and peculiar merits of its own that will commend it to the attention of those who can appreciate first-class fiction. This edition of George Sand's writings is printed on good paper, and is bound in attractive style.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "The Seat of Empire," by Charles Carleton Coffin. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co. The Northern Pacific Railroad enterprise has of late attracted a great deal of public attention to the hitherto almost unknown region comprised in the Northwestern section of our empire. A readable and reliable work that will give a good description of the country and explain its advantages will therefore be appreciated at this time. Such a book is the one before us. The author is the celebrated war correspondent "Carleton," and his account of a trip made last summer on the proposed route of the Northern Pacific Railroad will give the public a better idea of the character of the territory that is about to be opened up to civilization than can perhaps be obtained from any other source. The book is written in a very readable style, and is filled with adventures and incidents of travel that will commend it to those who read only for amusement.

It also, however, contains a vast amount of really valuable information and important statistics that are deserving of the attention of those who are interested in the Northern Pacific Road, or in the development of the great Northwest. The work is accompanied by a map prepared principally by the Bureau of United States Topographical Engineers, which, in addition to other matters, gives the routes of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific Railroads, with their connections.

—Porter & Co. send us the following recent publications of D. Appleton & Co.:—

"Woman's Friendship," by Grace Aguilar, is the third volume of the cheap and uniform edition of that writer's works now in course of publication. This is one of those stories of domestic life that Miss Aguilar knows so well how to relate, and it is worthy of a permanent place in any library, and will repay more than one perusal.

"Contarini Fleming" is one of the cheap edition of Disraeli's early novels that Messrs. Appleton & Co. are issuing in compliance with the demand created by the publication of "Lothair."

"Breezie Langton," by Hawley Smart, is a story of English life of quite as much merit and interest as most of the current fiction of the day.

Porter & Coates also send us "The Lovers of Gudrun," by William Morris. This poem has been reprinted by Messrs. Roberts Brothers from "The Earthly Paradise," for the convenience of tourists and others who may desire to read it as an independent work. "The Lovers of Gudrun" is not only the finest performance of Mr. Morris, but it is one of the greatest poems of the century. This edition is embellished with an illustration by Hammatt Billings, and is gotten up in neat and tasteful style.

—Turner & Co. send us "Violetta and I," by Cousin Kate. Published by Loring. This is a poetical little story that will make very pleasant reading for the hot afternoons of summer.

—Part 33 of "Zell's Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Edmund Kean." The first volume of this encyclopedia is now complete, and the second is being pushed forward rapidly. As the price will undoubtedly be advanced after the work is finally issued from the press, those who have not subscribed should do so at once.

—From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received the latest numbers of *The Cornhill Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, and *All the Year Round*.

A LIFE OF SUFFERING.—There died lately, at Kiel, Germany, a youth of Sauk City, Wisconsin, aged twenty years. When at the age of eleven years he (then a bright, promising boy, the pride of his parents and the admiration of all who knew him) was smitten by a painful bone disease, terminating in a long nervous fever, from which he arose an almost helpless cripple in his lower limbs. Debarred in a great measure, says a Western paper, by this infirmity from the society and sports of his youthful companions, his mind (always clear and active) matured in a degree to which his feeble body in no wise kept pace.

Patiently enduring his infirmities, and failing to be cured by medical science at home, he yet could not give up the hope that there might be help for him elsewhere, and consequently, in the fall of 1868, he persuaded his parents to allow him to make a voyage to Germany, in order to consult and test the skill of some celebrated physicians of that country. On arriving at Hamburg he gave himself but a fortnight's rest before proceeding to Kiel (noted for its medical colleges and hospitals), and submitted to a painful operation, which rendered it necessary to lie with his lower limbs encased in gypsum for months. He was just recovering from the effects of this treatment when attacked by a new form of disease, which his enfeebled body had no power to resist, and he fell a victim to the dread destroyer. Yet this youth seldom complained.

The cheerfulness with which he accepted and bore his misfortune, the heroism and patience with which he endured his long and great sufferings, won general admiration and respect, attracting, too, the sympathy of all who knew him.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE FENIANS.

From the London Spectator.

Another flash in the pan! Will nothing weary out the indomitable perseverance in failure, the pertinacity in false starts, the constancy in effervescence, the patience in impatience, of the Fenian Brotherhood? The whole race seems to have gas on the brain and gunpowder in the blood, and to exhale its fever from year to year in flashes of delirium as wild and fitful as the outbursts of a volcano or the periodic ebullitions of a hot mud-spring. Yet, if we come to consider it, inconvenient as it is for the world, vexatious for us, and iniquitously unjust to the poor Canadians, who are made to suffer exactly on the principle on which the man acted who revenged himself on an enemy by picking the pocket of his second cousin, this inflammable temperament which will lavish itself on providing the world with small alarms and irritating disasters on a petty scale, is neither so exceptional nor so hopeless a phenomenon as it seems. Almost every race that has had a keen national sentiment and national vanity, and no national satisfaction for it, has at some time or other gone off in just so futile a series of detonating explosions, to the nervous disgust of a preoccupied world, which never can endure distracting political demonstrations which are mere signs of temper without practical importance. Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Poles, Hungarians, have all in turn alarmed Europe by demonstrations apparently as ill-considered and futile—as much like the mere summer lightning which indicates the disturbed condition of the elements, without even pretending to give a full vent to the agitation—as any of these Fenian fiascos; and in their case Englishmen can always be philosophical, and moralize on the rationale of phenomena so distressing. But in the case of the Fenian outrages it is more difficult—especially when we consider that our ancestors carefully provided so many of the elements in the composition of this human gunpowder, and we, though we are repudiating their policy, have none the less to suffer from its pernicious fruits.

We ought seriously, then, to be more patient than we are of these fatuous and wasteful igneous displays of political vindictiveness—we do not mean, of course, in the sense of failing to put down with relentless completeness these outbursts of passion, or in the sense of devoting less care and forethought to discovering and providing against them—but only in the sense of regarding them without any of that fretful surprise which they always seem to excite afresh in this country whenever they occur. They are, strictly speaking, *natural* results of the policy of the past, and it is just as silly to complain and groan over them as it is to chafe at the necessity of paying the interest of the national debt, or of hiring police to watch and disarm the young thieves and vagabonds whom we had refused to educate. In matters of this kind we quietly take the consequences of our own acts, and don't fall into a pet every day when we pay our heavy taxes or discover some new nest of vice and crime. But in the case of these more showy political phenomena—these quasi-rebellions in Ireland, outrages in England, invasions of Canada—we are apt to think of what happens as if it were entirely gratuitous and causeless, and attributable to a sort of temper preternaturally anarchical and destructive. Of course, if we look at the acts as if they were free and deliberate acts, nothing could be more wickedly wanton, both because they sacrifice life and peace for no purpose, and because they really tend to prolong the evil for which they affect to find a remedy. But then that is just the mistake of our point of view. These violent and miserable breaches of order are no more free and deliberate acts than an attack of brain-fever is a free and deliberate act—or, to suggest a better analogy, than the virulent scoffings at Ireland and everything Irish in our most characteristically English newspapers—the pictures in *Punch*, for instance, which always make a gorilla or a baboon of the typical Irishman, are free, deliberate acts. All nations, whether politically active or politically suppressed, have a fund of wasteful and destructive energy in them which comes out in one form or another, though races with a comparatively satisfactory national life are apt to let this waste steam evaporate in words (which are not unfrequently, by the way, quite as disastrous in result as actions), while races without any satisfying national life express themselves in sterile conspiracies and gusts of spit-fire violence. The same vicious energy which England has hitherto wasted, and still too often wastes, in impotent anger against Ireland—in simply swearing, as it were, at the Irish for being so impracticable—the Irish waste in impracticable and reckless attempts to injure England at their own risk and peril. Both kinds of waste are equally futile, though one is more fatal than the other. Yet there is a sort of perverse grandeur, too, in this life-long willingness of exiled Irishmen to throw their own lives as well as their property away in the insanest of insane enterprises, only to express once more the undying resolve never to abandon the vendetta between their country and England. If our contemptuous bitterness towards Ireland is less destructive, as of course it is, it is also quite without risk. We hazard nothing when we heap contumely on Ireland. But these wretched Fenians know perfectly well that they hazard everything for an enterprise of the most hopeless character, and for which they themselves will suffer most, though numberless persons whom they would willingly admit to be perfectly innocent must suffer more or less with them. It seems to us quite clear that patriotic vindictiveness of this sort, however perverse and calamitous, indicates a sort of reserve force in the race, which, if we could only find the secret of turning it from destructive into conservative channels, would make the Irish nation one of the most powerful in the world. If soldiers can admire achievements like the useless Balaklava charge, politicians ought to find somewhere at the bottom of their hearts a feeling of respect for the unwearied and unwearìable energy which can still subscribe, and organize, and risk life and liberty and property, though failure and disgrace have followed failure and disgrace for generations, solely for the sake of once more expressing the determination never to give up the feud or abandon the hope of revenge. Passion of that kind is very bad, and what is more, if Ireland could only judge England by its present actions, it would be monstrously unjust; but it is force of a sort, and of a disinterested sort; and therefore if once it could be directed by anything approaching to calm wisdom, it ought to give distinction and nobility to the race which is capable of cherishing it so long and bitterly.

Such seem to us a few of the reasons why the anger and impatience with which we hear of these cruel and utterly unjust assaults of the Fenians on the tranquillity of the British Empire in all parts of the world are inappropriate emotions. We ought to understand that the Irish character is as yet as certain to give out this cry of hereditary passion as the English character is certain to receive it with something of insolent contempt when it is heard. "Natural selection" is much talked of in these days, and if ever a political characteristic were carefully produced by "natural selection," this smouldering resentment of the Irish towards our rule has been so produced. We have trained up a whole race to a habit of vigilant hatred towards British law and rule, and are angered to find the habit continuing after the causes for it have been gradually removed. We might just as well complain of the ferocity which lingers in bloodhounds when the practice of using them for the pursuit and destruction of human beings has been discontinued. These miserable plots, and insurrections, and invasions are just as little of voluntary iniquities as the fraud and violence of the children of the dangerous classes, or the cunning of the Jews at the time they were the hereditary victims of every nation in Christendom. We ought to look on them somewhat as we look on such calamities as periodic floods or famines—calamities to be alleviated by forethought and contended against by all the strength of a vigorous executive, but not to be offended at as if they were contrary to nature.

Of course, we do not in the least mean that Fenians when caught ought not to be sternly punished. We should absolutely object to admitting any influence to the representations of the United States in extenuation of punishment, should any such representations be made to us after this raid as were made on the last occasion. There are cases in which men, however much we may be disposed to extenuate their personal guilt, must, for the sake of order, be punished with reference to the mischief they do and the necessity there is for deterring others from the same crime, and without any reference to the excuses which may be really applicable to their individual case. We hold that these reiterated Fenian crimes are of this description, and that they must in future be severely and even relentlessly punished. But that is no reason at all why we should fall into moods of feeble irritability and causeless rage over political phenomena which are no more surprising than the ripening of any harvest of which we have sown the seed.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A curious story is told by the *Gaulois* of the disappearance from the Paris Morgue of a body which had been brought there. The police having found a man lying insensible in the streets called in the assistance of a doctor, who declared that the man was dead in consequence of congestion of the brain. The body was conveyed to the Morgue, was undressed, and placed upon one of the slabs with the clothing suspended above. In the pockets were found a purse and a letter with address. The keeper of the Morgue was astonished the next morning to find the body had disappeared, together with the clothes. He proceeded to the address upon the letter, and inquired for the person mentioned, and was at one introduced to a man in whom he recognized his missing charge. This man, a printer employed at the office of the *Gaulois*, explained that he was subject to cataleptic attacks, which sometimes lasted from eight to ten hours. On the previous evening he had been taken with one of those fits, and remained unconscious until early in the morning, when recovering he found himself at the Morgue, with his clothes hanging over him. He dressed himself, and, as the doors were only latched, he took his leave, intending to return later to reclaim his purse and to explain the causes of his sudden disappearance from legal custody.

A SWARM OF BEES IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis *Democrat* says:—"At 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a large swarm of bees visited the city. As they were passing over Fifth street, between Myrtle and Elm, the jingling of the bells of a street car arrested their progress, and the whole colony settled on the limb of an alianthus tree that projected over the sidewalk. The weight of the swarm caused the limb to break, and the little busybodies were precipitated to the sidewalk. Imagining that an attack had been made upon them by the passengers in the car, they flew upon the horses and men, stinging them severely. The horses did not wait for the order of going, but went at full speed, while some of the passengers took to their heels. Persons passing on the street were also attacked, and there were many exclamations of 'Shoo fly!' as the smarting pedestrians made frantic efforts to brush the enemy from their heads and faces. Several ladies were seen gathering their skirts close around them and getting out of the way by hasty walking. Several bees became entangled in a lady's waterfall, and it was hard to tell which was worse scared—the bees or the lady. A colored man captured the swarm by spreading a sheet upon the ground; the bees all crowded into the sheet, and were carried away by the colored bee-charmer."

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CUBA.

Message of the President of the United States upon the Expediency of Granting Belligerent Rights—A Careful Resume of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The President sent the following message to Congress late this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session, I referred to the contest which then, for more than a year, existed in the island of Cuba between a portion of its inhabitants and the government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathies of the people and government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency.

During the six months which have passed since the date of that message, the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy-armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the scarcely populated regions of the island, attacking, from ambush, convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause.

But if the insurrection has not gained ground, it is equally true that Spain has not suppressed it. Climate, disease, and the occasional bullet have worked destruction among the soldiers of Spain; and although the Spanish authorities have possession of every seaport and every town on the island, they have not been able to subdue the hostile feeling which has driven a considerable number of the native inhabitants of the island to armed resistance against Spain, and still leads them to endure the dangers and privations of a roaming life of guerilla warfare.

On either side the contest has been conducted, and is still carried on, with a lamentable disregard of human life and of the usages and practices which modern civilization has prescribed in mitigation of the necessary horrors of war. The torches of Spaniard and Cuban are alike carrying devastation over fertile regions; murderous and revengeful decrees are issued and executed by both parties. Count Valmaseda and Colonel Boet, on the part of Spain, have each startled humanity, and aroused the indignation of the civilized world, by the execution each of a score of prisoners at a time; while Quesada, the Cuban chief, coolly and with apparent unconsciousness of aught else than a proper act, has admitted the slaughter by his own deliberate order in one day of upward of six hundred and fifty prisoners of war.

A summary trial, with few, if any, escapes from conviction, followed by immediate execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side, on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest. Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba are understood to have put themselves in armed resistance to the government of Spain, there can be no just sympathy in a conflict carried on by both parties alike in such barbarous violation of the rules of civilized nations, and with such continued outrage upon the plainest principles of humanity.

We cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest between the Spaniards and the Cubans. Each commit the same atrocities and outrages against the established rules of war. The properties of many of our citizens have been destroyed or embargoed, the lives of several have been sacrificed; and the liberty of others has been restrained. In every case that has come to the knowledge of the government an early and earnest demand for reparation and indemnity has been made; and most emphatic remonstrance has been presented against the manner in which the strife is conducted, and against the reckless disregard of human life, the wanton destruction of material wealth, and the cruel disregard of the established rules of civilized warfare.

I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House of Representatives, upon their request, an account of the steps which I had taken in the hope of bringing this sad conflict to an end, and of securing to the people of Cuba the blessing and the right of independent self-government. The efforts thus made failed, but not without an assurance from Spain that the good offices of this government might still avail for the objects to which they had been addressed. During the whole contest the remarkable exhibition has been made of large numbers of Cubans escaping from the island and avoiding the risks of war, congregating in this country at a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to make war from our shores, to urge our people into the fight which they avoid, and to embroil this government in complications and possible hostilities with Spain.

It can scarcely be doubted that this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully covered under the deceptive and apparently plausible demand for a mere recognition of belligerency. It is stated, on what I have reason to regard as good authority, that Cuban bonds have been prepared to a large amount, whose payment is made dependent upon the recognition by the United States of either Cuban belligerency or independence. The object of making their value thus entirely contingent upon the action of this government is a subject for serious reflection.

In determining the course to be adopted on the demand thus made for a recognition of belligerency, the liberal and peaceful principles adopted by the Father of his Country and the eminent statesmen of his day, and followed by succeeding chief magistrates and the men of their day, may furnish a safe guide to those of us now charged with the direction and control of the public safety. From 1789 to 1815, the dominant thought of our statesmen was to keep the United States out of the wars which were devastating Europe.

The discussion of measures of neutrality begins with the State papers of Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State. He shows that they are measures of national right as well as of national duty. That misguided individual citizens cannot be tolerated in making war according to their own caprice, passions and interests, or foreign sympathies. That the agents of foreign governments, recognized or unrecognized, cannot be permitted to abuse our hospitality, by usurping the functions of enlisting or equipping military or naval forces within our territory.

Washington inaugurated the policy of neutrality, and of absolute abstinence from all foreign entangling alliances, which resulted in 1794 in the first municipal enactment for the observance of neutrality. The duty of opposition to filibustering has been admitted by every President. Washington encountered the efforts of Genet and the French revolutionists; John Adams, the projects of Miranda; Jefferson, the schemes of Aaron Burr. Madison and subsequent presidents had to deal with the question of foreign enlistment or equipment in the United States; and since the days of John Quincy Adams it has been one of the constant cares of government in the United States to prevent piratical expeditions against the feeble South American republics from leaving our shores.

In no country are men wanting for any enterprise that holds out promises of adventure or gain. In the early days of our national existence the whole continent of America outside of the United States, and all its islands, were in colonial dependence upon European powers. The revolution which from 1810 spread almost simultaneously through all the Spanish-American continental colonies, resulted in the establishment of new States, like ourselves, of European origin, and interested in excluding European politics, and the questions of dynasty and of balances of power, from further influence in the new world. The American policy of neutrality, important before, became doubly so, from the fact that it became applicable to the new republics as well as to the mother country.

It then devolved upon us to determine the great international question, at what time and under what circumstances to recognize a new Power as entitled to a place among the family of the nations, as well as the preliminary question of the attitude to be observed by this government toward the insurrectionary party pending the contest.

Mr. Monroe concisely expressed the rule which has controlled the action of this government with reference to revolting colonies pending their struggle, by saying, "As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the laws of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them." The strict adherence to this rule of public policy has been one of the highest honors of American statesmanship, and has secured to this government the confidence of the feeble Powers on this continent, which inclines them to rely upon its friendship, and absence of designs of conquest, and to look to the United States for example and moral protection.

It has given to this government a position of prominence and of influence which it should not abdicate, but which imposes upon it the most delicate duties of right and of honor regarding American questions, whether those questions affect emancipated colonies or colonies still subject to European dominion.

The question of belligerency is one of fact, not to be decided by sympathies for or prejudices against either party. The relations between the parent State and the insurgents must amount, in fact, to war in the sense of international law. Fighting, though fierce and protracted, does not alone constitute war. There must be military forces, acting in accordance with the rules and customs of war, flags of truce, cartels, exchange of prisoners, &c., &c.; and to justify a recognition of belligerency there must be, above all, a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents, sufficient in character and resources to constitute it—if left to itself—a State among nations, capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other Powers in the discharge of its national duties.

Applying the best information which I have been able to gather, whether from official or unofficial sources, including the very exaggerated statements which each party gives to all that may prejudice the opposite or give credit to its own side of the question, I am unable to see in the present condition of the contest in Cuba those elements which are requisite to constitute "war" in the sense of international law. The insurgents hold no town or city; have no established seat of government; they have no prize courts; no organization for the receiving or collecting of revenue; no seaport to which a prize may be carried or through which access can be had by a foreign power to the limited interior territory and mountain fortresses which they occupy.

The existence of a legislature representing any popular constituency is more than doubtful. In the uncertainty that hangs around the entire insurrection there is no probable evidence of an election of any delegated authority, or of any government outside the limits of the camps occupied from day to day by the moving companies of insurgent troops. There is no commerce, no trade, either internal or foreign, no manufactures.

The late commander-in-chief of the insurgents having recently come to the United States, publicly declared that "all commercial intercourse or trade with the exterior world has been utterly cut off;" and he further added: "To-day we have not ten thousand arms in Cuba." It is a well-established principle of public law that a recognition by a foreign State of belligerent rights to insurgents, under circumstances such as now exist in Cuba, if not justified by necessity, is a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion.

Such necessity may yet hereafter arise; but it has not yet arisen, nor is it probably clearly to be seen. If it be war between Spain and Cuba, and be recognized, it is our duty to provide for the consequences which may ensue in the embarrassment to our commerce and the interference with our revenue. If belligerency be recognized, the commercial marine of the United States becomes liable to search and to seizure by the commissioned cruisers of both parties; they become subject to the adjudication of prize courts.

Our large coastwise trade between the Atlantic and the Gulf States, and between both the isthmus of Panama and the States of South America, engaging the larger part of our commercial marine, passes, of necessity, almost in sight of the island of Cuba. Under the treaty made with Spain, of 1795, as well as by the laws of nations, our vessels will be liable to visit on the high seas. In case of belligerency, the carrying of contraband, which now is lawful, becomes liable to the risks of seizure and condemnation. The parent government becomes relieved from responsibility for acts done in the insurgent territory, and acquires the right to exercise toward neutral commerce all the powers of a party to a maritime war. To what consequences the exercise of these powers may lead is a question which I desire to commend to the serious consideration of Congress.

In view of the gravity of this question, I have deemed it my duty to invite the attention of the war-making powers of the country to all the relations and bearings of the question in connection with the declaration of neutrality and granting of belligerent rights. There is not a *de facto* government in the island of Cuba sufficient to execute law and to maintain just relations with other nations. Spain has not been able to suppress the opposition to Spanish rule on the island, nor to award speedy justice to other nations, or citizens of other nations, when their rights have been involved.

There are serious complications growing out of the seizure of American vessels upon the high seas, executing American citizens without proper trial, and confiscating or embargoing the property of American citizens. Solemn protests have been made against every infraction of the rights either of individual citizens of the United States or of the rights of our flag upon the high seas, and all proper steps have been taken and are being pressed for the proper reparation of every indignity complained of.

The question of belligerency, however, which is to be decided upon definite principles and according to ascertained facts, is entirely different from and unconnected with the other questions, with the manner in which the strife is carried on on both sides, and the treatment of our citizens entitled to our protection. The questions concern our own dignity and responsibility, and they have been made, as I have said, the subject of repeated communications with Spain, and of protests and demands for redress on our part. It is hoped that these will not be disregarded; but should they be, these questions will be made the subject of a further communication to Congress.

U. S. GRANT,
Executive Mansion, June 13, 1870.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—It is reported in Paris as a good joke that William of Prussia wants to have a little *plebiscitum* of his own and proclaim himself Emperor of Germany.

—To aid in recovering the five pictures by Goya, recently stolen from the palace at Madrid, engravings of them have been sent to all the museums of Europe.

—A collection of rare books of the romantic school has lately been sold in Paris. Among them was Horace Raisson's "Art of Saying Pretty Things." Precious volume!

—The surplus of the money collected for the Melancthon monument at Wittenberg (10,500 thalers) has been applied for the formation of a fund for the benefit of poor students.

—The little white satin shoe worn by the Duchess of Berry on the night her husband was assassinated, and stained with his blood, is preserved as a sacred relic in the saloon of the Faubourg St. Germain, where on reception days it receives the homage of legitimist visitors.

—Prince Demidoff received from his Russian iron and copper mines, in which he employed 65,000 laborers, an annual income of 1,400,000 francs. It is in these mines, imbedded in veins of copper, that have been found some of the largest and finest blocks of malachite in the world.

—The *Moniteur* complains that when a plot doesn't succeed the police are always accused of inventing it. Counting out this alleged plot of 1870, the nephew of his uncle has had only two little bequests to leave this vale of tears and *plebiscita*—that of Pianori in '52 and of Orsini in '58.

—M. Charles Grad thinks he has found the way, on paper, to the North Pole. The new route is that of the Sea of Kara, which is safely navigable at any time of the year, as it never entirely freezes, and is always accessible to light vessels like whalers of from 30 to 125 tons. Dr. Peterman and the Russian geographers concur in M. Grad's opinion.

—The King of Saxony, in his 70th year, has begun to study the Russian and Polish languages with the purpose of translating some of the best poetry of those tongues into German. King John is the author of the best translation of Dante ever made into any language, with the possible exception of Longfellow's. It is especially valuable for its learned and exhaustive notes—in German, of course. His Majesty uses the *nom de plume* of Philalethes.

—Mr. D. J. Watgen offered a prize of 5000 gold thalers for the best large historical painting, and selected the "Founding of Riga," by Bremen. Two others concerned attack this choice on the ground that the "Founding of Riga" (the name of an ancient city in Russia) is a mythical and not a historical event; and favor the "Discovery of America" as a subject. Others—and these are in the majority—want to have "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower, 1620," commemorated upon the walls of the Berlin Bourse.

A DIAMOND STORY.—A crystal was lately discovered in New South Wales. That there were diamonds in New South Wales was undeniable. A diamond company had been started. That, too, was beyond dispute. Accordingly this newly-discovered stone must be a diamond. If it wasn't it ought to be. It weighed 7 oz.; such a diamond never was seen. The manager of a bank advanced £700 upon it without looking at it. The steamship company claimed 8 per cent. freight on it without looking at it. The owner refused to sell it; he alone had looked at it. What remained but to start a company to buy it without looking at it also? No sooner said than done. One thousand pounds to be given for the diamond, in any case, money down, and four thousand more if it proved to be diamond; a hundred shares at £10 a share, liable to calls, etc. Within a few hours the shares were up to £20 to £25—were not to be had for love or money. Then the diamond was sent to an expert, and proved to be an excellent specimen of rock crystal.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·15 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 4, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 13, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 P. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
4 2

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, BEDDING, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, REFRIGERATORS, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, etc. [6 14 2t

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BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 17, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, etc. 6 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 14 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street.
VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Handsome Parlor and Chamber Suits, Elegant French Plate Mirrors, Fine Brussels and Other Carpets, Superior Fire-proof Safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Evans & Watson, and Lillie; Office Tables, Bookcases, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass, and Plated Ware, Set Double Harness, Paintings, Engravings, etc. etc.

On Wednesday Morning,
June 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, an excellent assortment of Secondhand Household Furniture, including—Handsome parlor suit, covered with plush, brocatelle, terry and reps; oiled walnut chamber suits, mirrors, carpets, etc.

Catalogues early on morning of sale. 6 13 2t

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMONDS AND FINE WATCHES, STOCK OF MESSRS. EPHRAIM & ISAACS.
On Thursday Morning,
June 16, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, by Messrs. Ephraim & Isaacs, previous to their removal, will offer at public auction a splendid selection of elegant diamonds and watches. The assortment of diamonds is very fine, embracing ladies' sets, gents' pins and rings, clusters and solitaires, clusters from 1 to 3 carats, all elegantly mounted.

FINE WATCHES.—Gold and silver watches, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues ready on Wednesday, at which time the goods will be on exhibition at the auction rooms.

This sale presents a fine opportunity for purchasers, as all the goods were selected with special care by Messrs. Ephraim & Isaacs for their best retail sales. 6 13 3t

SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF PLATED WARE.
To Close the Business of a large Eastern Manufactory.
On Friday Morning,
June 17, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, by catalogue, a Stock of fine quality Plated ware, including a full assortment, each lot of which will be sold to close the business of a large Eastern manufactory. 6 13 4t

Sale at No. 1503 Green Street.
HANDSOME DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE; ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; Fine Oil Paintings and Engravings; Fine French-plate Mantel, Pier, and Convex Mirrors; Handsome Velvet Carpets, Lace Curtains, Silver Safe, Etc. Etc.

On Monday morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1503 Green street, by catalogue, the elegant residence, and furniture of a family going to Europe, including handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, elegant console and centre tables, handsome walnut and morocco dining-room furniture, six fine French plate mantel, pier, and Convex mirrors in elaborate walnut frames, oak library furniture, fine oil painting, "Fruit" by Carl Baum, finely-colored engravings, silver safe made by Evans & Watson, fine lace curtains, handsome velvet carpets, very fine spring and hair mattresses, bed and table linen, fine china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc. etc.

ELEGANT DOUBLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, will be sold the Elegant Double Three-story Brick Residence, with back building and large lot of ground, 86 feet front by 101 feet in depth, situate No. 1503 Green street.

The house is in good repair, ceiling handsomely frescoed, has all modern improvements, etc.

Subject to an irredeemable ground rent of two hundred and seven dollars and forty-five cents ($207·45). 6 11 7t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 †
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET Street.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

W. GEORGE ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Manufacture Wrought Iron Pipe
And Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
41 No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHOEA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhoea Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3rp

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JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wtmi

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CANDIDATES.—In a heated political canvass, such as the present one, it is an impossibility to obtain the name of every candidate for political position. THE TELEGRAPH used its best efforts so to do in the article yesterday, but already notes come in from gentlemen saying that they have been overlooked.

Major E. H. Tharp is a legislative candidate against Cloud in the Fourteenth district. This gentleman is a lawyer by profession and a resident of the Twentieth ward.

William H. Ruddiman, Esq., has written us a note calling our attention to our notice of him yesterday, in the following language:—

"In concluding a slight sketch of myself, your reporter says 'he signed the paper urging the people to vote for Judge Ludlow, without regard to party affiliations.' I am not aware that I ever put my signature to such a publication; but I do remember that about the time when most of our Republican newspapers—your own, if I am not mistaken, being of the number—were earnest in their advocacy of Judge Ludlow's nomination irrespective of party association, a document appeared in print to that effect, to which were appended the names of many eminent Republican citizens, lawyers and others, and that among them happened to appear my own humble name. I do not know if the reference to this fact by your reporter is meant as matter of compliment or reproach; but whether the one or the other, I do not think it right that I should enjoy or suffer the purpose of it alone. With but one or two exceptions, all the gentlemen mentioned in connection with the judicial nomination were signers of the paper referred to; at least, their names are annexed to it. And I cannot conceive it to be just, therefore, that whatever of praise or blame may be visited upon that act shall rest exclusively upon me. I have scrupulously forborne any active personal effort in respect to the nomination, even to the extent of declining to call upon gentlemen who were desirous of an interview with me upon the subject of it. But I am not willing to be placed in an apparently invidious position by a respectable journal such as yours, and therefore trouble you with this commentary upon your article."

In response to the above we can only state that Mr. Ruddiman's endorsement of Judge Ludlow was noticed merely as a matter of fact, without the intention either of complimenting or reproaching him for having so done. If others among the candidates endorsed Judge Ludlow in the same manner, our neglect to mention the fact was simply an inadvertence.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—The various commanderies of Knights Templar located in this city left this morning for Williamsport, where the sixteenth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania will commence this evening. Philadelphia, No. 2, Sir Charles M. Cresson, Commander; St. John's, No. 4, Sir Edward Masson Commander; and Kadosh, No. 29, Sir Thomas Brown, Commander, assembled at their respective headquarters at 7 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock proceeded to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where they were joined by Mary, No. 36, Sir William H. Burkhardt, Commander. All took passage on a special train which left at 8·40, amidst the cheers of a number of spectators who were gathered in and around the depot. They will arrive at their destination about 5 o'clock this afternoon, where they will be received by Baldwin II Commandery and escorted to the camping-ground in Herdic Park. The following is the programme of the encampment:—

Tuesday, June 14—Supper, 6 o'clock P. M.; meeting of Grand Officers, 7 P. M.; music at headquarters, 7½ P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 10½ P. M.

Wednesday, June 15—Reveille, 6 o'clock A. M.; roll-call, 6½ A. M.; breakfast, 1 A. M.; guard-mount, 8 A. M.; Commandery drill, 8½ A. M.; dinner call, 12 M.; Commandery drill, 1½ P. M.; review, 5½ P. M.; supper call, 6 P. M.; meeting of Grand Officers, 7 P. M.; music, 7½ P. M.; tattoo, 10 P. M.; taps, 10½ P. M.

Thursday, June 16—Same as Wednesday, except so far as may be modified by the grand parade. Public installation of officers and oration at the camp-ground, commencing at 9 A. M.

Friday, June 17—Same as Wednesday. After breakfast, review. Breaking of camp.

THE MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD.—This crack Boston organization, which is to compete with Company A, of the 4th Regiment, to-morrow night, will arrive here this afternoon. They will be received by the 4th Regiment, in Fairmount Park, and will be escorted over the following route:—From Fairmount Park to Green, to Fifth, to Buttonwood, to Sixth, to Market, to Seventh, to Chesnut, to Third, to Arch, to Fourth, to Merchants' Hotel.

At Fifth and Buttonwood streets they will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor. The citizens along the route are requested to display their bunting.

This evening the visitors will be taken to the Arch Street Theatre. To-morrow they will be shown the different points of interest in and around the city, and in the evening the much-talked-of competitive drill between the Montgomerys and Company A will come off at the Academy of Music. On this occasion the Tobias medals (awards of merit) will be presented to Captain John W. Ryan, Lieutenant Charles Kretschmar, First Sergeant Charles A. Abel, of Company A; Private John E. Green, Company B; Sergeant Augustus Kern, Company C; First Sergeant Galbraith, Company F; —— Kitchen, Company H. The medals will be presented by Richard Ludlow, Esq., of this city. The strangers will return home on Friday.

A NEW BRICK MAKING MACHINE.—A new and novel brick making machine, recently invented, has just been constructed at the machine shop of Robert Bishop, Hancock street, below Girard avenue. It works the clay dry, as taken from the bank. Six revolutions per minute are made, and at each revolution twenty pressed bricks, with sharply defined edges and extremely smooth surfaces are, thrown off. This is equivalent to seventy-two thousand bricks every ten hours. There is no lost motion in the machine, and it is thoroughly labor-saving in every particular. A fifteen horse-power engine will drive it. When the pressed bricks leave it they are ready to enter the kiln for burning at a cost of a dollar a thousand. The machine can be worked the whole year round, if the clay be in a dry condition. The pressure of the machine is applied by cams, attached to a single shaft, and so arranged as to preclude the possibility of breakage in any part. The patentee is A. E. Cooke, Esq., and the invention is known as the Quaker City Brick Machine. The one just finished is shortly to be shipped to Mr. James Dana, of Boston, who is the leading front pressed brick maker of that city.

A DISGRACEFUL ROW.—At 7 o'clock last evening six or eight roughs lounging around the low groggery southwest corner Twelfth and Poplar, using profane and indecent language, were ordered to leave by an officer, and they refusing to do so, the spokesman for the party was collared by the policeman. The other roughs rallied, trying to get the officer's pistol, and otherwise roughly handling him, succeeded in rescuing their comrade. The rough then ran into Deacon's hotel, closely pursued by the officer, who, when within about ten feet of him, napped his pistol, but it did not go off. He was then captured, and by this time a crowd having collected and another officer arriving, he was told by the first officer to arrest the ringleader, which he did; but the rough promising to walk along peaceably, he released his grasp, and at the corner of Twelfth and Ogden the rough gave the officer the slip, and was not even pursued by this *brave* officer. There is a disgraceful row nearly every day at the above corner.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE — DEATH OF POLICEMAN SULLIVAN.—About 5 o'clock this morning Policeman Sullivan, who was so badly beaten whilst attempting to quell an Irish row at Callowhill and Water streets last Sunday, died at his residence, New Market, above Vine street. Deceased belonged to the Seventh district force, was above fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. The parties, Mahony and Cleclett, who had been arrested on the charge of inflicting the injuries, had been released on bail. Hearing of the death of the officer Sergeant Gilchrist at once ordered their rearrest. Another man said to have been concerned in the row has also been arrested. His name is James Duffie. The three will have a hearing at the Central this afternoon. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest in the case on Thursday at 3 P. M.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—The fiscal year at the Navy Yard will begin July 1, when active operations, now almost entirely suspended, will be recommenced on a large scale. Though there is nothing now doing, there is work for a large quantity of men. The sloop Iroquois is being disarmed preparatory to being thoroughly overhauled. A new forecastle, after-deck, spar-deck, and railing are to be built for her, and she is to be razed amidships. The corvette Brooklyn is coming on finely. The riggers are now setting up her rigging, and in case of emergency she could be made ready for sea in a few weeks. The few men kept employed in the yard during the suspension have not been idle, but have been kept busy improving the general appearance of the place and its surroundings.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary of the Sunday schools of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, situated at the northeast corner of Broad and Green streets, will be held this evening in the church at 8 o'clock. The programme will consist of choruses by the school, declamations, dialogues, solos, and duetts by the scholars, the reading of reports by the officers, and an address by the pastor. The entertainment also embraces the presentation of offerings and the Pilgrimage of Life. Altogether a most enjoyable reunion is to be expected. The cost of admission is twenty-five cents, tickets to be had at the door.

CORRECTION.—In our sketch yesterday of Charles E. Lex, Esq., the prominent candidate for Judge of the District Court, we stated that he was elected on an Independent ticket as City Solicitor. This is an error. Mr. Lex was the regular Republican nominee and was elected on the same ticket as Mayor Henry.

THE "GUT" GANG.—Yesterday Edward Gallagher and Edward Cole, a couple of members of what is known as the "Gut Gang," were arrested by the Sixth district officers for the theft of a set of cart-harness from a stable at Twenty-third and Cherry streets. Alderman Jones held them to answer.

CHARLES PRENDEVILLE.—This model officer, who is charged with brutally assaulting a couple of negroes on North Sixth street a few nights ago, has again been distinguishing himself. Prendeville resides on Cresson street, near Sixth. Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, he returned to his home, reeling drunk, in *full uniform*. Near his doorstep he entered into an altercation with a woman, and succeeded in drawing a large crowd. The woman for a time defended herself, but finally Prendeville grasped her by the throat. At this juncture a bystander hit Prendeville a stunning blow, when he let go of the woman and made his way into his residence. Of course no arrests were made.

SILVERWARE.—Arthur Kaight and John F. Prescott were arrested on Pennsylvania avenue, above Twenty-first street, last midnight, by Officers Doyle and Cardell, on the suspicion of burglary. In their possession were found a lot of burglars' tools and some plated silverware marked E. E. M. The prisoners state that they found the articles stowed away in a swamp near Bridgeport. They will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," which will be rendered on Thursday night for the benefit of Mr. P. E. Abel, is cast with the best comedy names that have been read on the theatre bills of this city for some years—the "flowers of the flock" of the Arch Street Theatre being included. Mr. Abel deserves a full house, and the committee having the matter in charge fully expect one. There are a large number of seats already disposed of.

THEFT OF HARNESS.—Aaron Davis, a Hollander, aged fifty-nine years, supposed to be from Woodbury, N. J., was arrested this morning by Detectives Levy, Lukens, and Tryon on the charge of having stolen a set of fine harness, valued at about $80, which he sold to a party for $8. Aaron will have a hearing this afternoon. An owner for the harness is wanted at the Central Station.

A SMASH-UP.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Elisha T. Butler, a sample agent, whilst intoxicated, commenced beating his horse, at Twenty-third and Coates streets. The animal running away threw Elisha out, injuring him severely. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The horse kept on until the vehicle collided with one of the Union line of cars, when his further progress was stopped.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Sergeant Austis, of the Eighth district, yesterday morning arrested a chap named John Gormon, at Broad and Green streets, for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. On the way to the station house, John assaulted and beat the Sergeant. Alderman Massey for this held him in $1000 bail to answer.

BEATING A WOMAN.—Edward Grant was arrested at Beach and Laurel streets yesterday, for beating a woman residing in that neighborhood. Alderman Eggleston sent him to prison.

RABID CANINE.—Officer Armstrong yesterday shot a mad dog at Thirteenth and Pearl streets.

—A Minnesota school board have voted lightning rods dangerous, because they attract lightning, and ordered one off the building in their charge.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
At close of business, June 9, 1870:—
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$597,218·55
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000·00
United States bonds on hand	52,400·00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	27,375·75
Due from Redeeming Agent	77,131·32
Due from other National Banks	39,564·85
Due from Banks and Bankers	5,074·73
Banking-house productive	38,000·00
Furniture and fixtures	3,224·51
Current expenses	1,670·53
Premiums	6,383·07
Exchange	270·33
Cash items and notes of other Banks	13,123·36
Exchange for Clearing-house	31,083·97
Fractional Currency	4,700·26
Legal-tender notes	205,891·00
	$1,171,062·23

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid in	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	21,124·84
Discounts	3,172·68
Interest	163·97
Profit and Loss, Special	7,771·78
Circulation Outstanding	133,715·00
Individual Deposits	748,751·90
Due Bills	8,534·60
Certificates of Deposit	13,285·71
Due to National Banks	20,249·24
Due to Other Banks and Bankers	13,282·51
	$1,171,062·23

I, JAMES HOPKINS, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES HOPKINS,
Vice President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1870.

E. H. WILLIAMSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:—
J. B. BAKER,
JOHN FAREIRA, Directors.
SAMUEL MILLER,
6 13 2t

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1870.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,354,010·89
United States Bonds to secure Circulation		710,000·00
Due from Banks and Bankers		184,008·01
Current Expenses		3,179·01
Revenue Stamps and Cash Items		1,383·87
Clearing House Exchanges		483,427·13
National Notes	$14,000·00	
Fractional Currency	8,457·12	
Legal-tender Notes	198,000·00	
Three Per Cent. Certificates	340,000·00	
		560,457·12
		$4,296,463·03

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$450,000·00
Surplus Fund	$258,000·00	
Profits	10,194·25	
		268,194·25
Dividends and Taxes unpaid		3,882·63
Deposits		2,689,490·15
Circulation		584,896·00
		$4,296,463·03

6 14 2t THEODORE KITCHEN, Cashier.

CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9, 1870.
RESOURCES.

Investments	$5,150,552·52
Due from Banks	217,487·09
Cash	3,073,927·04
	$8,441,966·65

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,500,000·00
Surplus and Profits	797,668·53
Due to Banks	677,645·02
Deposits	4,466,653·10
Circulation	1,000,000·00
	$8,441,966·65

Attest— B. B. COMEGYS,
6 14 2t Cashier.

REFRIGERATORS.

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION
FOR TWO WEEKS,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1870,
AT
EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'
GREAT CENTRAL HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

In order to substantiate the assertions we have made regarding the wonderful power of

"THE DAVIS"
REFRIGERATOR,

And to convince our customers and the public generally that it will do all that is claimed, we propose to give a

GRAND TEST EXHIBITION,

Commencing as per above date. Several hundred pounds of ice will be made every day. Solid frozen fish can be seen at all times. The temperature far below freezing point. Beef, veal, lamb, poultry, berries and vegetables will be placed in the Refrigerator on the first day of the exhibition, and the same kept in a perfect state of preservation during the full time (TWO WEEKS). Come one, come all, and see this wonderful invention.

EVERY ONE INVITED.

Full explanations will cheerfully be given to all visitors. Remember the place,

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS',
No. 915 MARKET Street.
J. S. WORMAN & Co.,
4 7¾m3p Proprietors and Manufacturers.

WANTS.

A THOROUGHLY ACCOMPLISHED double-entry Book-keeper and Accountant desires a situation, temporary or permanent, at a low salary. Can give excellent references. Will take charge of sets of books or act in any business capacity. Address AC-COUNTANT, Box 1870, Philadelphia P. O. 6 10 12t

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Pope Continues Sanguine.

The Crisis in Spain.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The President and Cuba.

The $95,000,000 Bill.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prospects of the Infallibility Dogma—Its Opponents to Withdraw in Case of its Success.

ROME, June 14.—The preamble of the infallibility decree is still under consideration in the Œcumenical Council. His Holiness is certain of a majority in favor of the measure. Several members of the minority repeat their resolution to retire in case the proposition is successful. The fathers who are in favor of infallibility are contributing heavily to make up a purse to be given to the Pope. The minority decline to subscribe anything.

French Diplomatists

PARIS, June 14.—The Viscount de la Guerroniere has been appointed Ambassador of France to Turkey, vice Bouree, made Senator. Baron H. Mercier de Lostende will not be disturbed as Ambassador to Spain, as has been reported.

The French Harvests.

PARIS, June 14.—The harvest is expected to begin throughout the country in about ten days.

Another Pronunciamento by Prim.

MADRID, June 14.—General Prim has again repudiated the reported attempt to raise money in America by a hypothecation of the Cuban revenues.

Montpensier Not to Leave Spain During the Summer.

It is now stated that the Duke of Montpensier will not leave Spain this summer for England, as before reported. He will go with his family to Seville.

Rescued from the Spanish Brigands—Three of the Soldiers Killed.

Mr. Bonnels, one of the English captives in the hands of the Spanish brigands, has been rescued by the national forces. Three of the latter were shot in the engagement.

The Health of Baron Von Beust.

VIENNA, June 14.—The Baron Von Beust, Prime Minister, is slowly recovering.

The Prince of Wales and the Yacht Races.

LONDON, June 14.—The Prince of Wales has declined to offer a cup as the chief prize for the yacht race, unless the American yacht will also compete. Mr. Douglass declines to enter the Sappho, and Mr. Bennett is absent.

The University Test Bill.

The *Times* rejoices at the progress made in the House of Commons on the University Test bill.

Rain in England.

Some rain has fallen in the interior counties within a day or two.

The Ascot Races.

The betting on the race for the Ascot cup stands at about 100 to 15 on Dolphin.

The Son of the Khedive.

The son of Ismail Pacha is daily expected here.

Accident to Lord Mayo.

BOMBAY, June 14.—Lord Mayo was recently thrown from his horse near Kalka, and severely bruised.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and 92⅞ for account. American securities steady; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862s, 90½; 1865s, old, 89½; 1867s, 91½; 10-40s, 86⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 18½; Illinois Central, 112⅞@112½; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opens dull; middling uplands, 10½d; middling Orleans, 10½@10⅞d. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales. California wheat, 10s. 7d.; red Western, 9s. 1d.; winter, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. Flour, 23s. 3d. Corn, 31s.

LONDON, June 14—11·30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 15s. Tallow, 45s. 9d. Hops firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sharp Trick of General Butler.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—By a sharp trick Ben Butler succeeded to-day in getting the Reconstruction Committee to reconsider its action whereby it agreed to attach the Bingham amendment to the Georgia bill, and had that amendment struck off. It is probable that Butler will now report the bill, as it is understood that he held back reporting it before in hopes of getting the committee to agree to strike out Mr. Bingham's amendment.

All in a Muddle.

The Banking and Currency Committee held a meeting to-day, and made some further amendments to the ninety-five millions bill. It came up during the morning hour in the House, and a large number of amendments were offered and voted upon. The bill is very muddled, and it is difficult to tell what will be done with it.

The President's Cuban Message.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had an informal discussion to-day on the President's Cuban message. The committee is divided on it, Sumner and Patterson sustaining it, and the other members thinking that it is ill-timed and uncalled for. No action of a definite character was had.

Steamship Subsidies.

The Senate Commerce Committee agreed to report favorably on the bill granting a subsidy of three hundred thousand dollars per annum for a line of steamships between San Francisco and Australia.

Cuba in Congress.

There is a good deal of excitement in the House this morning over the anticipated debate on Cuba. The galleries are full, and as some allusion will be made to the President's message, a lively time is expected.

The Georgia Bill.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Reconstruction Committee this morning struck from the Georgia bill the proviso that nothing therein should be construed to forbid an election of members of the Legislature next fall. The bill is now like that admitting Virginia, with the addition of a provision for organizing and arming the militia.

The Porter Case.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day ordered an issue to be joined between Policeman Wood and Representative Porter, and will hear witnesses to-morrow morning.

The Banking and Currency Bill—Mr. Garfield's Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The following is the amendment, in the nature of a substitute, offered by Mr. Garfield to the Banking and Currency Bill:—

That ninety-five millions of dollars in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the three hundred millions of dollars authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and the amount of notes so provided shall be furnished to banking associations organized or to be organized in those States and Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized, shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin: Provided, That if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act, by banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations in other States or Territories not in excess, applying for the same, giving the preference to such as have the greatest deficiency: And provided further, That no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of five hundred thousand dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of three per cent. temporary loan certificates issued under the act of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to procure the presentation of such temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holders thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date, and amount) shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association, and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association. And when the whole amount of additional circulating notes, issued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section of this act, shall exceed the amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, at the beginning of each month, redeem and cancel an amount of United States notes equal to eighty per centum of the amount of additional circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the preceding month, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national banking currency, there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth. And the the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for this purpose, be withdrawn as herein provided, from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,'" approved March 3, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed twenty-five million dollars. The Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory and the amount to be retired by each banking association in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount upon such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding one million of dollars in States having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of one million of dollars, and then proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding three hundred thousand dollars in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing to make the reduction provided for by this act until the full amount of twenty-five millions herein provided for shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition for the amount thereof, upon the banks above indicated, as herein described. And upon failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction, having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington, and one in New York city, an amount of bonds deposited by said association as security for said circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the notes of said banking association as they come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required and not so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the ninety five millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, any banking association located in any State having more than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under such rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require: *Provided*, That the amount of the issue of said banks shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

On Recruiting Duty.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel K. Schwenck, unassigned, is detailed on recruiting service, and will proceed to Nashville, Tennessee, open a rendezvous, and report by letter to the commanding officer of the 24th Infantry for instructions.

Conscience Money.

Fifty dollars conscience money was received at the Treasury from Charleston, South Carolina, to-day, the amount being due for customs.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House joint resolution relative to trade with British North America was passed.

Mr. Cole presented resolutions of the California Legislature for subsidizing a steamship line between San Francisco and Australia, asking some action by Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese females of immoral character, and to require passports in such cases from American Consuls at China ports. Also, for an appropriation to improve the harbor of Wilmington, Southern California.

Mr. Fenton presented memorials for the repeal of the legacy and succession tax and from umbrella manufacturers of New York city for relief from the unjust discrimination against them in that the present tariff on alpaca umbrellas imposes fifty per cent. duty, while upon alpaca, of which they are manufactured, the duty is only thirty-five per cent.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee of conference on the Army bill, submitted a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hamlin presented the memorial of the Mayor, City Councils, and prominent citizens of Washington, asking that before Congress adjourns certain bills to pave Pennsylvania avenue, build a new jail, and for purposes of employing laborers, etc., shall be passed.

Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Casserly offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate all information in the possession of the Government showing that during the hostilities in Cuba any American citizen had been executed without proper trial; any American vessels seized on the high seas, or the property of any American citizen confiscated or embargoed, with full particulars in each case, and to state also what steps, if any, have been taken in reference thereto. Adopted.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a joint resolution giving construction to acts of Congress granting lands in the State of Wisconsin to aid in building railroads. Referred.

At 1 o'clock, in pursuance of previous arrangement, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of business from Committee of Commerce.

The Vice-President, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Ramsey, stated that the Banking bill was the first of the special orders and would come up in order after to-day.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, called up the following bills, which were passed:—

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock.

Authorizing water gauges to be established and observations to be made upon the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, with a view to obtaining the information required for the protection of alluvial lands against overflow and for the improvement of navigation.

House.

Mr. Wood presented the petition of New York merchants and others in favor of the abolition of the stamp tax.

Mr. Winchester presented a petition of 200 citizens of Louisville, Ky., to tax distilled spirits at the distillery on the basis of capacity.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to regulate the compensation of the United States District Attorney in California, making it the same as that of the District Attorneys of Oregon and Nevada. Referred.

Mr. Hawley, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution granting four pieces of condemned ordnance for the Soldiers' Monument at Quincy, Illinois. Passed.

Mr. Mercur, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing compensation of grand and petit jurors in the United States courts, allowing three dollars a day and five cents per mile traveled, and providing that jurors shall not be summoned more than once in two years. Passed.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide a national currency of coin notes, and to equalize the distribution of circulating notes, to which Mr. Garfield had offered the Ninety-five Millions Currency bill as a substitute.

Mr. Garfield allowed various amendments to be offered and voted upon before the vote should be taken on the substitute, add then moved the previous question on these amendments.

The first vote was on an amendment by Mr. Poland in reference to the distribution of currency, and repealing the present law limiting the amount of circulation. Rejected—47 to 30.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Randall as a substitute, authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 of legal tender notes, to be exchanged for national bank notes, and to allow matured bonds deposited by banks as a guarantee for circulation to be redeemed at par. Rejected—yeas, 51; nays, 111.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Morgan, authorizing the issue of $400,000,000 greenbacks, repealing all laws allowing the issue of national bank notes, directing the payment of matured bonds deposited by national banks at par in greenbacks, and making greenbacks receivable in payment of all United States taxes and imposts. Rejected—yeas, 37; nays, 127.

Mr. Garfield proposed to let the bill go over till to-morrow morning, so as not to encroach further on the time assigned to the Committee on Foreign Affairs for the consideration of Cuban matters.

Objection was made by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, and so the House continued to vote on the pending amendment.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. Ingersoll, authorizing the issue of forty-four million greenbacks, and the redemption of gold interest bearing bonds to that amount.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Banks made the question of order that where under suspension of the rules a day is specially set apart for the consideration of a subject, it cannot be consumed in other business, because of the operation of the previous question.

The Speaker admitted that that seemed the equity of the case, but was not the practice of the House.

Mr. Garfield renewed his proposition that the amendments go over till to-morrow, so that the Cuban matter might now come up.

Mr. Coburn proposed an additional section for the issue of forty-four millions of greenbacks as a substitute for the three per cent. certificates now held as reserves by the national banks.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) withdrew his objection to Mr. Garfield's proposition, and no other objection was interposed.

The House then, at 12·45 o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, as follows:—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and hereby is authorized and instructed to declare and maintain a strictly impartial neutrality on the part of the Government of the United States in the contest now existing between the people of Cuba and the Government of the kingdom of Spain.

Section 2. And be it further resolved, that all provisions of the statute approved 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the Government of Spain.

Section 3. And be it further resolved, that the President is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such measures as he may deem necessary to secure from both contending parties an observance of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Orth and Logan, the latter being to the second section, to make it be construed so as to give to both contending parties the same advantages of intercourse and trade with the United States, consistent with the laws of nations, which have been or may be accorded to the Government of Spain.

Mr. Banks proceeded to address the House in support of the joint resolution. He had listened yesterday to the message of the President without having his views on the subject changed or modified. There never could be peace in the country till the relations of Cuba to the United States were definitely settled. He knew that the people of the United States had been religiously faithful to their duties, although they had the reputation abroad of being filibusters. No State in the world had so clear and honorable a record in that regard as the United States had. The present movement in Cuba originated out of the revolution in Spain. The people of Cuba naturally expected to share in the benefits of the revolution. But General Lersundi, with despotism in words and manner, checked the idea and intimated that the sacrifice of a few lives would save greater and more painful losses. The people of Cuba had thereupon risen against the Government of Spain and established a government for themselves. They had adopted a Constitution as wise and in some respects wiser than that of the United States. They held three out of the four States into which the island was divided, and had fought from October, 1868, till now with a persistency, bravery, and fidelity that had rarely been exceeded.

He had heard mention made in the President's message yesterday of losses by the Spaniards from an occasional bullet, and recognized the source from which that expression came, but it was not an "occasional bullet" that lost the lives of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers. There had been 107,000 men employed to suppress the insurrection. The exact military force in the field at the present time he supposed to be about 55,000 men against 10,000 or 20,000 Cubans. The conflict had been carried out with a barbarity never before equalled, which was an additional reason for the interference of the United States Government.

The propositions submitted were simple. They gave offense to no nation, interfered with the rights of neither party to the contest, and were in consonance with the precedents established by all the European Governments in the late Rebellion in the United States. Spain had recognized the Rebellion within sixty-five days after the firing at Fort Sumter. He proposed to do only that for the island of Cuba—not within sixty days after the beginning of the contest, but twenty-one months after it, and after thousands of lives had fallen in the war. He reminded the House of the insecurity of the United States citizens and officers in Cuba. He had seen a letter yesterday stating that a United States Consul there, whose name he could not repeat, was preparing to leave the island, in the belief that his life was not safe there. There was no indignity and no wrong which might not be imposed upon Americans there.

An admiral of the United States Navy had been sent there some time ago to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of a young man from Pennsylvania, after the show and farce of a trial, and the admiral reported that the man had been brutally murdered, and to that report the President had assented. The admiral had reported also that the British Government had power to protect its subjects, and that they suffered no violence whatever from the anarchy in Cuba. The Secretary of State wrote to an American Consul there inquiring what there was in British legislation that gave their subjects protection which American citizens had not, and the Consul could not answer the question. But he (Mr. Banks) could tell.

It was because the British Government protected its own subjects and never took the side of the oppressor and of the tyrant against its own people, as the United States Government had too nearly done. (Murmurs of applause in one of the galleries.) The British Government did not assail its people as liars and cowards, but protected them whether they were right or wrong. Whenever the American Government took the like ground Americans would be perfectly protected, as Englishmen, Frenchmen, Swedes, Danes, Russians, or Prussians are protected.

He wanted that protection given to Americans there and the flag of the country unmolested on the seas, especially in the Gulf of Mexico. He referred to the arguments on international law in the President's message yesterday, and compared them with similar arguments communicated some time ago by the Secretary of State. He could not but feel instinctively, on hearing the message read, that the person who had prepared them for the one party had done it also for the other, and that the same person might also be in the pay of the exiled Queen of Spain, in the pay of the Spanish Government and in the pay of the Government of the United States. That might be an error on his part, and he hoped to God it was, but he was inclined to believe it. A member inquired—Will the gentleman state to whom he refers?

Mr. Banks—No, sir, not all.

Mr. Ingersoll—I would like to be informed on that point.

Mr. Banks proceeded to refer to that part of the President's message referring to the brutalities committed on both sides, all of which he said might have come from the Spanish Minister. (Sensation.) It would become the Spanish Minister better than the American Minister of State. He would say for the Cubans, who were instinct with the character of the American people, that if they had been left to conduct their contest under the rules of civilized warfare, not one man would have been butchered by them in a cruel and unjustifiable manner.

He would not attempt to justify the reported murder in wholesale of six hundred prisoners of war by one of the chiefs of the insurgents, though they could do nothing else but retaliate or see the country depopulated by the Spaniards. He did not blame the United States for not interfering.

Congress had taught the President that it was dangerous for him to entertain an opinion or do an act that might be called a policy (laughter on the Democratic side), and therefore if he saw those things done and said nothing it was not his fault, but if members of Congress would claim absolute and unlimited power in the administration, and if the Government saw these things and permitted them, and justified them or gloated over them, they ought to be numbered among the damned forever and ever. The curse of God should rest upon them. (Applause, suppressed by the Speaker). They were responsible for these things.

There had not been a prisoner of war butchered in Cuba, not a woman or child sent to eternity, for which Congress was not responsible, for it had the power to check such barbarity, and did not exercise it. Twelve hundred millions of people would join the United States in the cry of condemnation against it. But Congress dared not to utter a word against such wholesale butchery of the defenceless people of Cuba, and now they were told that so long as the Spaniards murdered women and children, so long as there was no war the United States had no right whatever to interfere with them in any way. That was what was called law.

He did not blame the President for it. Not at all. But a lawyer who for anything but pay would send to the representatives of the people a doctrine like that for them to act upon, ought to be forever reproved and forbidden the presence of civilized men. (Applause in the gallery and laughter among the Democratic members.)

The Speaker stated that any manifestation of applause was positively forbidden by the rules.

Mr. Ingersoll—Let us have a little liberty to-day.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The Wall street markets to-day were utterly dull. The speculative spirit is entirely arrested by the uncertainty as to what action Congress will take on the Currency and Funding bills. The bill of Mr. Garfield comes up at the morning hour to-morrow. On the eve of its revival the Stock Exchange was not disposed to do anything, and was thinly attended all day. The feature of the day, however, was the further decline in gold, the market for which literally broke down under the accumulation of influences which have been directed against the premium of late, and the price at the close settled to 112⅝. The flattering exhibit of our foreign trade, showing the exports, even in gold values, to be in excess of the imports, accounts for the inactivity in exchange which has so puzzled the foreign bankers. The 'bulls' in the Gold Room endeavored to make some use of the fact that the coin interest on the portion of our debt held abroad always occasions a necessity for gold shipments, but they forget that experience has so far shown that a large percentage of these coupons go back reinvested in our bonds. The decline in gold this morning started our bonds up to 89⅞ in London this afternoon, the effect of which was in turn the final decline here to 112⅝.

"The decline in gold operated adversely upon the Government list, and prices fell off a quarter to a half per cent. from the best of Saturday. The market was dull and in this respect shared the general condition of the street. The currency balance of the Government is so heavy that expectations are largely indulged in that the July programme of the Treasury will include additional purchases of bonds.

"The dulness of the stock market prevented the change in rates which many houses looked for as the sequence of Saturday's bank statement. The ruling rate on all kinds of collaterals was four per cent., with numerous transactions at three per cent on Governments, and exceptional transactions at five on stocks. Commercial paper was unchanged.

"The foreign exchange market was firm, and for continental bills fairly active. The buyers in the latter instances were supposed to be selling bonds on Frankfort account and buying gold and exchange against them, a trifling difference in the two markets permitting a light profit. The home strength of Government securities does not permit them to follow gold down step by step as the latter declines, and hence the occasional opportunity to realize the difference between the home and foreign markets until they become equal again."

—A Rhode Island paper is very severe upon a mean man in that State. It says that he would take his grandmother's coffin to slide down hill on.

FOURTH EDITION

EXCURSION OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Prince Arthur's Pleasure Trip

His Return to Europe.

The Cuban Debate in the House.

Great Speech by Gen. Banks.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion on the President's Message.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—General Banks has just finished his speech on Cuba, amid applause from the floor and galleries. It was one of his best efforts, and the attention of the members throughout was unusually close.

Several times during the delivery of his speech General Banks was interrupted with applause which was suppressed by the Speaker. A large number of Senators were on the floor, and the diplomatic gallery was filled with foreign ministers and their families. General Banks defended his report against the President's message and said that the document had not changed his views relative to Cuba. He charged that it was prepared by a paid agent of the Spanish Government, and that the language was in many places that of the Spanish Minister.

He was rather rough upon the writer of the message, and it is understood he had reference to Caleb Cushing. He said the Spanish Minister had accused him of improper motives in this defense of Cuba. If he had any idea that he would get justice, he would demand that the Spanish Minister be made to substantiate that charge.

Mr. Banks was followed by Mr. Orth, who represents the minority of the committee, and who is now speaking. A night session has been ordered to continue the debate.

Ben Butler has been taking notes of Banks' speech, and the understanding is that he will reply in behalf of Spain. During the delivery of Banks' speech Butler was busy going from one member's seat to another, exhibiting a few Cuban bonds that he had in his pocket. It is thought he wished to break in this way the force of Banks' speech. But he failed.

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templar.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 14.—The Knights Templar excursionists, consisting of St. John's, Mary, and Philadelphia Commanderies of Philadelphia, and delegations of other commanderies, arrived at Harrisburg at half-past 1 o'clock, all right. The party was joined at Lancaster by Columbia Commandery, of that city. The excursionists expect to reach Williamsport at 5 P. M. The Sir Knights attract great attention along the route.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Prince Arthur.

MONTREAL, June 14.—Prince Arthur left here yesterday for home. In answer to an address presented by the Mayor the Prince acknowledged with deep feeling the kindness shown him by the Canadians, and expressed his gratitude in having won their esteem and affection. He said he should never forget the happy time he has spent in this country. After spending a few days as a guest of Mr. Hugh Allen, at Lake Memphremagog, he will proceed to Quebec and embark for England.

FROM NEW YORK.

Heavy Specie Shipment.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Westphalia takes out $450,000 in specie.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of 450 bales middling uplands at 21½c. Flour—State and Western dull; State, $5·25@6·35; Ohio, $5·65@6·90; Western, $5·20@6·85; Southern quiet at $6·25@@10. Wheat firmer; No. 1 spring, $1·36; No. 2, $1·30½@1·31. Corn lower; new mixed Western, 98c.@1$·05; old do., $1·05. Oats firm; State, 70@72 cents; Western, 65@66c. Beef steady. Pork quiet but firm; new mess, $30·62@30·75. Lard firm; steam, 15@16½c.; kettle, 16½@16½c. Whisky quiet at $1·05.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock	100½	Pacific Mail Steam	44½
do. scrip	95⅜	Western Union Tele	33¾
N. Y. & Erie Rail	21⅝	Toledo & Wabash R.	59½
Ph. and Rea. R.	107⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67⅞
Mich. South. & Nl.R.	98⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	82⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109⅞	Adams Express ex-d	63⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15⅞
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅞	United States	45⅞
Chi. and R. I. R.	122⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	62⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	96⅞	Gold	112⅞
		Market dull.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Legal Intelligence see First Page.

A Patent Case.

Circuit Court of the United States—Judges Strong and McKennan.

Colburn, Executrix of James Simpson, vs. George B. Garrett & Co. Harding for plaintiff; Diedrick for defendant.

This was an action brought by the administratrix of James Simpson to restrain the defendants from manufacturing and selling ice pitchers.

The claims of the patent are:—1. A pitcher for preserving ice-water cool, combined with double walls enclosing between them air or equivalent non-conducting material, so arranged as not to impair the portability of the pitcher, and its capability of discharging its contents by pouring, nor its capacity for holding water.

2. In combination with a *double-wall ice-pitcher, a nose, lip, or spout, through which the water is discharged, and a movable cover across the discharge-way, which prevents access of air into the pitcher thereat except during the act of pouring.*

The defendants, Garret & Co., manufactured and sold ice pitchers having both the features claimed, except that the cover over the spout was hinged so as to hang vertically. They relied mainly upon old teapots and coffeepots manufactured by Isaac S. Williams, of Philadelphia, forty years ago, having, as it was alleged, double walls; also upon an old teapot which has been in the family of Mrs. Fine, in Philadelphia, for many years.

The Court decided that the teapots referred to as the "Fine" teapot and the "Williams" teapot are not the same invention as the ice pitcher of James Simpson, and that the first and second claims of the plaintiff's reissued patent are valid, and that the defendant has infringed the same, and that a decree be entered for plaintiff with costs, and that the case be referred to John Cadwalader, Jr., Esq., as master.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, to-day at noon:—

1000 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.	$3·50
$200 7 per cent. Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R.	80 per cent.
$450 6 per cent. bonds City of Cape Island, New Jersey	80 per cent.
5 shares Chamber of Commerce	$65·00
19 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad	118·00
$1000 Warren and Franklin R. R. 7 per cent.	85 per cen.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	90·00
$6000 Oil Creek and Allegheny River R. R. 7 per ct.	81¼ per ct.
25 shares National Bank of the Republic	95·00
1 share Mercantile Library	5·50
2467 shares Cambria Iron Co.	20·37
Lot 219 section I, Laurel Hill Cemetery	72·50
At private sale since last report:—	
GREEN—No. 2324—Residence, 25 feet by 164 feet	12,000·00
SECOND (South), Nos. 242 to 246—Valuable Stores	16,000
CAMERON CO., Pa.—4000 Acres Gas Coal, etc., Property	80,000
GROUND-RENT—$109·62 a year	1975·00
TASKER, Nos. 1026—Genteel Dwelling	3300·00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Leh Con Ln	80½	100 sh Sch Nav	8½
$2000 C & A m 6s, '89	94½	20 sh Leh Val..ls.	58
$2000 Leh gold L	93	700 sh Read R.ls.s30	53⅞
$4000 do.	92½	100 do.	53·56
$1000 Reading 7s	95½	200 do....s30.	53⅞
50 sh Leh Na.....ls.	34⅞	200 do.ls.rg&in.	53·56
22 sh 2d & 3d St	45½	100 do..s15.	53⅞
100 do.	46	100 sh Germ'n P R.	39

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 N Penna 7s	90	1000 sh Reading R.	53·69
26 sh Penna R..ls.	57½	100 do.....s60.	53⅞
50 sh Leh Val...b30	58	300 do. ls.	53⅞
5 sh Phila Bk	160	9 sh Cam & A R.	119½
206 sh Sch Nav Pf	18½	500 sh Dalzell Oil	⅞